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INDIANA'S STALWART SONS

A GREAT OUTPOURING OF REPUBLICAN VOTERS.

FIFTY LARGE MEETINGS HELD YESTERDAY IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE STATE—THE INDIANAPOLIS DEMONSTRATION THE GREATEST EVER KNOWN—MANY DEMOCRATS IN THE PROCESSION—SENATOR CONKLING ENTHUSIASTICALLY GREETED.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 8.—To-day witnessed the most magnificent political demonstration ever seen in Indiana. There have been some notable displays hitherto in the capital city of this State of hard-fought and stubbornly-contested political battles, but the reunion of the Boys in Blue of 1880 will ever be memorable. The day was all that could have been asked. The sky was cloudless, and a warm October sun made the air genial and inviting. There had been a large influx of visitors by midnight last night, notably the delegates from Philadelphia, New-York, Washington, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, and Detroit, but the 4 o'clock trains this morning brought at least 5,000 more visitors from points considerably distant from the city, while the special and excursion trains running from points within 75 miles and arriving before noon poured over 11,000 more into the already crowded streets. These latter came by 17 special trains, all of which ran into the Union Depot between 10 and 12 o'clock.

The city made itself fair to look upon in honor of the brave veterans. The houses on either side and far on the line of march were gay with banners and emblems, some exceedingly rich and tasteful, others relying simply on the never-failing star-spangled banner of diminutive proportions and unlimited numbers. A significant feature of the decorations as well as of the parade was the interest manifested by the business men. Never, with one or two exceptions, has the city worn such a bright appearance. On the occasion of President Hayes's visit last Fall there was more elaboration in the preparations, but the spontaneity of the work to-day was of itself an inspiration. Last night comparatively few displays were to be seen, but this morning the principal streets were fairly alive with color. The business houses were decorated almost without exception, and on Meridian-street, where most of the wholesale houses are, there was a perfect forest of flags and bunting in all forms.

The procession did not move until nearly 12 o'clock. It was under the command of Gen. R. S. Foster, one of the noted Generals of the war, and a trusted commander under Grant. It moved in three divisions, the first commanded by Gen. Fred Knefler, who, at the head of his brigade, first planted the Nation's flag on Missionary Ridge. This division embraced the principal organizations, and it numbered 2,775 men—within 500 of the entire number in the Democratic parade of Tuesday last. Probably the most notable feature of this division was the presence of the Tippecanoe Club, more than 250 strong, composed entirely of men who voted for Harrison in 1836 and 1840. At the head rode the venerable Henry S. Lane, who was greeted all along the line with affectionate demonstrations. It was under his lead that the Republicans won their first battle in this State, in 1860. In this club marched afoot more than half a dozen men bent with years, who have hitherto been prominent Democrats. The Chicago Veteran Club, carrying Gen. Thomas's head-quarters' flag, was also in this division. Thomas commanded the great bulk of the Indiana troops during the war, and his memory is a revered one in Indiana hands. There were also the Knights of Columbia, all working men, who turned out in the day parade 973 strong. In the midst of this delegation, rolled an immense ball, 18 feet in diameter. It was made at the Builders' and Manufacturers' Association's mill, and behind it rode President Eden and Secretary, his son, carrying a banner, with this inscription, "Builders' and Manufacturers' Association—Good for 75 votes for Garfield." The students of the Medical College of Indiana turned out under a banner bearing the inscription, "Medical students—Solid for Porter." The rolling-mill hands turned out 85 strong, though the Democratic Superintendent refused to allow any leaves of absence.

The Second Division was composed of Garfield clubs and numbered 1,767. The Third Division was the industrial feature. There were 1,164 men in this division, nearly all of them actively at work in the trades represented. There were, besides, a representation of a monitor, which fired at intervals, and a canal-boat drawn by 40 mules.

The procession was 1 hour and 20 minutes passing a given point and exactly filled the line of march, the head of the column meeting the concluding wagon on its return to the point of dismissal. Some of the mottoes were exceedingly pertinent. The Woodburn Sarven Wheel Works had several wagons representing the various branches of wheel-making. The mottoes were: "Wheel drive Landers home October 12th;" "Wheel finish Hancock November 2d;" "Garfield and Porter are our spokesmen;" "Our Felloes all for Porter;" "We want no change to make a hub-bub." E. C. Atkins & Co., saw manufacturers had the motto, "Take the tariff off and those men won't work on half wages, or we must close the shops." The tariff and labor question predominated in the mottoes coined on the industrial displays. "Telegraph it to the boys, Jim," was one of the most striking, referring to the remark of Judge Worden to the Secretary of the State Central Committee when the Supreme Court voted to overthrow the constitutional amendments.

Senator Conkling rode in the First Division with the Hon. John C. New, in a carriage drawn by four horses. He was enthusiastically greeted at every step. In the next carriage rode Postmaster-General Maynard and the Hon. A. W. Tenney. In the next was Gen. N. P. Banks, who missed the train for Madison, and being held here, filled the appointment of Emory A. Storrs, of Chicago, for a speech, Mr. Storrs not being able to come on account of sickness.

Indianapolis never before witnessed such a demonstration. It was a surprise even to the most sanguine Republicans, but now they know what they can do. A happier set of people cannot well be imagined. They are not simple enough to rely on parades, but to-day's grand outpouring will give them nerve and enthusiasm for the hand-to-hand work of the next three days. In to-day's demonstration a number of hitherto influential Democrats took part. The First Vice-President of the wigwam meeting, addressed by Mr. Conkling, is a wholesale merchant and a wealthy Democrat. The First Vice-President of one of the other meetings is the leading retail dry goods dealer and a former Democrat. In the carriage with Senator Lane rode the Hon. Charles H. Test, the oldest lawyer in Indiana, formerly Chairman of the Greenback State Central Committee.

The demonstration has opened the eyes of the Democrats as well as filled them with rage, and from this time forward all manner of infurious slanders and assaults may be expected. The day was disgraced by two or three minor incidents of Democratic brutality. The driver of a street car knocked a colored member of a Garfield club down, but was immediately punished in kind and arrested. A Shelbyville brute, named Pyle, struck a colored child on the head with a stone, and probably fatally injured it. A merchant tailor named Thomas P. Egan, hurrahed for Jeff Davis, to tantalize a party of veterans who were passing his store, and he was promptly knocked down. In estimating to-day's outpouring, it should be borne in mind that while the Democrats on Tuesday last did not hold any other meeting in the State, there were 49 Republican meetings to-day in various places, called by the State Committee, and five were district rallies, addressed by such men as Senators Blaine and Windom, Gen. Harrison, and Secretary Thompson. But with all these, the parade was nearly double that of Tuesday, and the crowd in the city was nearly quadruple.

Senator Conkling's meeting at the wigwam was a wonderful demonstration and tribute. More than an hour before the time advertised the immense room was packed and the streets crowded for half a square in either direction. The distinguished Senator was magnificently received, and spoke for three hours and a quarter. On a theme suggested to him by a person in the audience, he debated the magnanimous policy of the Republican Party toward the South, beginning with Grant's terms to Lee at Appomattox and carrying it through to the present time. It was a powerful presentation of that feature of the canvass in answer to the staple cry of the bloody shirt, and was very effective. Besides Mr. Conkling's meeting, Postmaster-General Maynard and others addressed large audiences in the Circle. Dispatches were received from most of the meetings throughout the State, showing large audiences and great enthusiasm. Eugene Hale had a large gathering at Madison; Senator Blaine drew 10,000 people at Portland, in the north part of the State, and Mr. Porter had a big meeting at Newcastle. The Republicans are greatly pleased with this, for it shows that the party of the State is awake.

After the dispersion of the torchlight parade the visiting Boys in Blue of the Garfield clubs serenaded Senator Conkling at the New Denison, and the Senator responded in a pleasant address. Fully 20,000 people crowded into the streets around the hotel and tried to hear him. He leaves for the battle-ground by special train to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

The Boys in Blue Convention re-elected Gen. Grant Commander-in-Chief, and adopted resolutions strongly indorsing the Republican Party and Gen. Garfield.

The proprietor of the Hotel Bates is an ardent Republican, and so are most of his tenants on the store room floor. This morning he decorated the building handsomely with American flags, displaying them from the windows. Gov. and Mrs. Hendricks occupy apartments in the hotel. Mrs. Hendricks came into her rooms and found them decorated. She at once and peremptorily ordered the flags to be removed, and the windows of the Hendricks room were bare as the thousands of veterans filed by. Mr. Hendricks was at one time prominent as a Democratic politician.

The torch-light parade to-night was simply tremendous. Washington-street was a mass of humanity from one end to the other, and along the line of the procession the story was repeated. The illuminations were beautiful and elaborate, and there were between 7,000 and 8,000 men in line. Fire-works were displayed from two canal-boats in the procession, while there was a continual discharge of Roman candles. Ex-Senator Lane, who looked at it from the new Dennison, said he was present at the great Union League demonstration in Philadelphia in 1864, and this outdid even that celebrated political demonstration. He said the display had been the grandest he had ever seen.

THE BOURBON SCHEME OF FRAUD.

THOUSANDS OF REPEATERS FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH—A CORRUPTION FUND OF HALF A MILLION RAISED.

INDIANAPOLIS Oct. 8.—There is unmistakable evidence, and plenty of it, that the Democrats of Indiana, aided by their allies in the East and South, intend to insure a majority for their State ticket next Tuesday by fraudulent votes and a more extensive use of money than was ever before known in the history of their party in this State. The Republicans, who have been laboring day and night for the success of the principles of their party and the redemption of this great Commonwealth, stand aghast to-day at the testimony which unfolds to them the methods which Barnum and English have adopted in these last days of the campaign. They are conscious of the presence upon the streets, in the saloons, and around the Democratic head-quarters of many strangers of villainous appearance. They are told by their State Committee that these men are notorious bruisers and repeaters from the slums of Eastern cities. They are discovering that there is hardly any city or strong Democratic precinct in this State which has not been invaded by these men. They remember the task of such rascals in the past in Indiana, and they plainly see the task which lies before them. There is deep indignation everywhere in the Republican ranks, and honest Democrats are not wanting who will not support this outrageous attempt to rob the people of their victory. There is not only indignation, there is also an invincible determination to teach these ruffians and their masters a lesson which they will not soon forget. The importation of these rascals, who are known in the expressive language of their class as "blood-tubs" and "plug-uglies," began recently. The immigrants did not find the Republicans of the State unprepared for them, for previous elections had shown the honest voter of Indiana that eternal vigilance must be the price of his liberty at the polls. But an attempt to capture a State by the wholesale colonization of shoulder-hitters and criminals is so high handed and revolutionary a proceeding that it must always awaken surprise and be carried on at first against inadequate defenses, even in a State where such frauds have lost the characteristic of novelty.

The agents of the Republican State Committee, from their residences in every part of the State, at once began to report the coming of these strangers and compile their biographies for use at the polling places. Friends in the East and South saw the departure of their notorious fellow-citizens, and sent their warnings to Indianapolis, and within a short time there was no room for doubt as to the nature of the desperate intentions of the Democrats. The State Central Committee have knowledge to-day of the presence of 700 of these villains in the State, and know that nearly 200 are in this city. The list includes many of the most notorious rascals of Baltimore, Philadelphia, Washington, and the South. Kentucky is furnishing many colonists, and there is proof that some of these men have come even from Georgia. But the fellows who will introduce bull-dozing at the polls in strong Democratic precincts, who will intimidate the negroes, who will vote early and often in Democratic cities, and who will endeavor by scenes of violence to cast a cloud upon the returns when fraudulent votes will not accomplish their party's purpose, are graduates of the great cities of the East. For the identification, surveillance, and apprehension of the last named, the authorities have taken prompt action. Some of their faces were known to citizens who have before felt their presence in Indiana. The remainder were strangers, but to the detectives of the East all were known, and several of the best of these detectives were summoned to Indianapolis. The result is that the worst of these bruisers and repeaters have been identified, and told of the fate which awaits them. So thoroughly have the officers of the law "spotted" the members of a Baltimore delegation who arrived in the State several days ago that at least half of these ruffians have found Indiana too warm for them and have gone to Cincinnati for the purpose of securing the defeat of Congressman Butterworth.

News has been received of the colonization of nearly 30 men in the little Precinct of Oldenburg, Franklin County, near the Ohio border, where Republicans do not abound. In 1878 there were only 24 Republican votes in Oldenburg against 333 Democratic. This instance may serve as an example of the manner in which the Democrats are providing for a heavy vote in precincts of this kind. Many of the men sent into such places are from the South, and it is believed by the Republican managers that they will attempt to bull-doze the Republican voters who reside in the precincts cursed by their presence.

The solid South, which so earnestly desires that the supremacy of the Democratic Party shall be maintained in this State, is playing an important part in this scheme for overturning the rights of the people. In a list of immigrants reported from the rural districts in only two days of this week, to the Republican managers, appear the names of 25 men from Kentucky, 3 from Missouri, and 2 from Alabama. That fraudulent voters are coming from Georgia has been established before officers of the law. Affidavits now in existence in this city tell the following story: On the 5th of September C. O. Robinson, a resident of Florence, Switzerland County, Ind., while walking on the railroad near Greenwood, Johnson County, met a stranger, with whom he entered into conversation, pretending to be a Democrat. "I suppose you are from Kentucky," said Robinson; "I am glad you've come, for we need all the Democratic votes we can get." The stranger, who afterward said his name was William M. Barnes, replied that he had not come from Kentucky, but from Macon, Ga., in company with two men named Oley and Jackson, who had stopped at Seymour, Ind. He declared to Robinson that he had heard a certain well-known Democratic statesman make a speech in Georgia, and afterward had a conversation with him, in which he had been told to go to Indiana and take with him as many men as he could to vote in the October and November elections. Barnes was instructed to vote early in the morning, to avoid the excitement of the afternoon, and to swear his vote in if he should be challenged, his adviser assuring him protection in case of trouble. Robinson fed the stranger and introduced him to several friends, who also pretended to be Democrats. To them he told the same story, on the plea that his information concerning Democratic importations would encourage betting men in the Democratic Party. They secured from him a written statement, in which the substance of what he had previously said was given, with the additional declaration that at least 200 men left Georgia for Indiana when he did, and that Democratic emissaries were securing fraudulent voters in the same way in Alabama. He also gave the name of the Democrats in Indiana to whom he had been directed. Affidavits embodying this story and containing Barnes's written statement were made by Robinson before a notary public in this city, and by three other men who had heard the story from Barnes and saw him write the statement before a Justice of the Peace in Johnson County.

There is proof that large sums of money for use in this State have been collected in the South, and it was to be expected that the Southern States would send large contributions to the National Committee. Their own elections are secured by frauds which make them a farce, and they need no money to grease their local election machinery with. The principles for which Lee and Jackson fought at stake, they can afford to swell the great corruption fund in the hands of Barnum and English. Within a few days the Democrats of Kentucky have become very generous to their Indiana brethren. For example, $600 was raised in two or three hours in the little village of Petersburg, in that State, and there is evidence that the movement has been equally successful throughout Kentucky. Cynthiana sent $14,000, and in other places the residents have been holding fairs for the collection of money to be sent here. In Atlanta, Ga., $20,000 was collected. Judging from what has been discovered in relation to contributions from the South and money in hand from the East, the Republicans feel that there is no danger of over-estimating the size of the Democratic corruption fund, and there are many sober-minded men who believe the sum lies between $300,000 and $500,000. A great block of this will be dropped into the State on the day before election, but large sums are already appearing in the hands of "heelers" of the lowest class. The Republican committee was informed to-day that $2,500 had just been placed to the credit of each of three men of this city who are the most notorious "dead-beats" in their ward. If thousands of dollars can be distributed in this way, the Democratic coffers must be well filled.

It may be said that the repeaters and shoulder-hitters who are in the State and those who are to come will be disagreeably surprised, in some places at least, by the treatment which they will receive. Extensive preparations for their capture and punishment have been made by United States Marshal Dudley, a man who is not lacking in either back-bone or intelligence, and he will be supported at the polls. There is trouble in store for all these men who can be identified or can be caught in violating the law. The Republicans in Indiana do not intend to be overcome by imported prize-fighters and cut-throats without a vigorous attempt to enforce the laws. Fair warning of their purpose has been given in the newspapers of this State.

The efforts of the Bourbon organ in this city to conceal the importation of scoundrels by its party would be amusing if his object was not one of such grave importance. The veterans of the war who came to this city yesterday afternoon and evening from the East to take part in the great parade, to-day are denounced by this journal as Republican regulators and plug-uglies. The detectives who have come here to identify imported rascals are declared to be here for the purpose of protecting these visiting veterans in committing fraud. Several attempts have been made by this Bourbon organ to arouse hostility throughout the State against Dudley, but thus far its attempts have had no respectable basis. This morning the paper contained a bogus circular, said to have been sent by Dudley to the county Chairmen. This circular instructed the Chairmen to challenge all the votes of Irishmen in the precincts which are not near to county seats, in order that they might be prevented from voting by the delay suffered in going to the county seats for their naturalization papers. Marshal Dudley promptly pronounced this a miserable forgery and publicly announced to-day that he would sue the authors of it for libel. The complete exposure of the Democratic scheme has enraged those who conceived it, and it is asserted to-night by men in close communication with the Democratic National Committee that an attempt will be made to destroy Dudley's usefulness by retaliation at the polls. These men say that if the Marshal or his Deputies arrest men as they are approaching the ballot-box, they will in turn arrest the Marshal, Chairman New, of the Republican committee, and even Secretary Dorsey. When informed of this novel plan for the assertion of State rights, Marshal Dudley remarked with a smile that such action would afford an excellent opportunity for the establishment of the supremacy of the United States. Those who are acquainted with him and his arrangements for the prevention of fraud feel the utmost confidence in his ability to take care of all the immigrants whom he may detect in fraudulent voting.

The telegrams of warning from the East continue to come in to-night. The latest are from Republicans in Trenton, N. J., and Brooklyn, N. Y. News of the departure of 25 repeaters from the first-named city is given, and of the departure of a gang from Brooklyn containing seven ex-convicts. All are said to have secured passage to this city. The following is a specimen of a host of similar telegrams received by the State Committee this week:

HORNELLSVILLE, Oct. 7.

Chairman Indiana State Republican Committee:

Car-loads of emigrants, evidently not foreigners, are passing through here daily, ticketed from New-York to Indianapolis. On Oct. 5, 18 cars of such apparent illegal voters passed through here in one train for your city. Look out for them.

The signature is that of a well-known Republican. The truth is that the number of these immigrants now in the State is not, and cannot be, fully known by the Republican managers. The plans for detecting their presence and thwarting their plans are as complete as they have been able to make them, but there seems to be no good reason for believing that more than one-half of these contributions to Indiana's population have been revealed. These men must be unmasked at the polls if they are to be unmasked at all.

MR. SCHURZ COMING TO NEW-YORK.

HE ACCEPTS INVITATIONS TO SPEAK IN THIS CITY AND AT OTHER POINTS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Secretary Schurz has accepted an invitation from the Republicans of New-York to make several speeches in that State in English and German. He expects to leave here on the 16th inst. to fulfill the engagements which will be made for him, going first to Newark, N. J., where he will deliver his first address to the German citizens of that city. The Secretary will address the citizens of New-York City, at Cooper Institute, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 19, if the hall can be secured for that evening, and from New-York will go to Troy, Buffalo, and New-Haven, Conn., at each of which points he will speak. Until the committee arranges for a suitable hall the evening for the appearance of the Secretary in New-York City cannot be definitely announced. Touching the outlook in Indiana and Ohio, from which States he has just returned, Mr. Schurz says all the indications give assurance of Republican success on Tuesday next.

THE RECEPTION TO GRANT

FURTHER PREPARATIONS FOR THE GREAT PARADE.

FORTY-FIVE THOUSAND MEN TO BE IN LINE—GEN. GRANT EXPECTED TO ARRIVE TO-NIGHT—VISITORS COMING FROM DISTANT PLACES TO SEE THE PROCESSION.

Gen. Grant and his party, including Mrs. Grant, Jesse Grant and his wife, and a number of their friends, left Chicago yesterday afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock, by the Erie and Chicago line, for this City, in a special car. They will be brought over the main line of the Erie Railway from Salamanca to Jersey City, arriving at the latter place about 10 o'clock to-night. The party will be taken to the Fifth-Avenue Hotel upon their arrival in this City, where they will remain until after the parade on Monday night, and until Gen. Grant's departure for Boston on Tuesday. It is probable that Gen. Grant will make one or two visits to personal friends while here, and hold an informal reception at his rooms, but no programme has been arranged for consuming his time in a way that will interfere with his comfort or convenience.

In the meantime, the preparations for the great parade in honor of his visit, and as a slight indication of the interest of the Republicans of this city in the success of Garfield and Arthur, go on without ceasing. Never since the parade at the time of President Lincoln's funeral has so much enthusiasm been exhibited in a political demonstration.

All day long, from 9 o'clock in the morning, the head-quarters of the Garfield and Arthur Campaign Club of the Republican Central Committee were thronged with men who came to obtain information about the positions to be taken by the different parading organizations in the turnout on Monday evening. Commanders who had reported the numbers they intended to parade came to ask for more space, and those who had held back while their organizations were recruiting were in haste to have them entered upon the roll so as to secure a proper position. The interest in the demonstration has augmented wonderfully, and no one is more deeply interested, or more thoroughly excited and determined that it shall be entirely successful, than the merchants, the manufacturers, and the young men in all sorts of business. Instead of a line of 25,000 to 30,000 men, which was at first the largest estimate, there will be fully 45,000 men in the three divisions, most of whom will be handsomely uniformed.

A number of organizations have reported for parade since Thursday evening, the aggregate increase being about 5,000 men. Among them are the Lincoln Union, of the Seventh and Ninth Assembly Districts, who will parade under command of Capt. M. B. White, with 800 men, band, and calcium light; the Sixteenth Assembly District Boys in Blue, the M. Cregan Association and a battery, numbering in all 700 men, and parading with a band and calcium light; the Republican Invincibles, of Philadelphia, J. Clayton Erb, commander, 500 men, all uniformed, under escort of the New-York Stock Exchange; the Philipstown Club, of Philipstown, Putnam County, 150 men, commanded by the Hon. Hamilton Fish, Jr.; First Regiment Boys in Blue, of the Twelfth District, 800 men, under the command of Col. Henry Fisher; the Boys in Blue of the Fourteenth District, 500 men, under command of John H. Brady; the Gen. Henry A. Barnum Battalion, two companies, 200 men, under command of William M. Phillips and George Beckner; the students of the medical department of the New-York University and Bellevue Medical College, 200 men, commanded by C. S. Benedict; and the First Regiment Boys in Blue of the Twelfth Assembly District, 500 men in uniform, commanded by Capt. Chester H. Southworth. The Tenth Assembly District Association will turn out 900 men, 500 in uniform, under command of Col. James Duncan. The Twenty-second District will parade the Wide Awake Morton Legion, 850 men, all uniformed, including Companies A, B, C, and D, led by the Eleventh Regiment Band, all under command of Charles H. Hall, district commander. The uniform of this body of men consists of white duck coats, blue collars, white leggins, blue belts, white Navy caps, and the officers wear double-breasted frock coats trimmed with gold lace. The German Veteran Association met last night in Germania Assembly Rooms, and decided to parade on Monday night. They will turn out under the command of Capt. C. Nitzsche, with from 400 to 500 men. None but veterans are to be allowed in the line, and all are to wear dark clothing, white gloves, and military felt hats with red and gold cord. They will assemble in Germania Assembly Rooms at 7 o'clock on Monday evening, march to Eighteenth-street, east of Fifth-avenue, and fall in with the Dittenhoefer Legion. The Irish-American Republican Association, at a meeting held last evening at No. 121 Nassau-street, decided to parade. The names of 250 persons were entered on the roll, and many more Irish-Americans could have been obtained, but it was found that they had already made arrangements to parade with organizations in the districts in which they reside.

The Produce Exchange Club, which will parade about 600 men, will be under command of Col. S. Oscar Ryder. They will meet at Teutonia Hall, Nos. 158 and 160 Third-avenue, on Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock, and march to East Twenty-second-street with band and drum corps. Gentlemen parading are to wear dark Derby or soft hats, and badges to be provided at the place of meeting. Col. Ryder has appointed on his staff V. W. Macfarlane, Theodore Lane, C. B. Lockwood, W. W. Rossiter, and Henry Baldwin. The Captains of the 10 companies to parade are F. E. Pinto, C. S. Kennedy, H. W. Kennedy, H. W. Cowing, E. D. Neustadt, C. D. Sabin, Jesse Hoyt, Jr., F. Valentine, C. E. Heuberer, J. M. Burt, Benjamin Parr, W. M. Stillwell, and George W. Adams. The Produce Exchange men are thoroughly aroused. A few Democratic members who did not like the movement have issued a protest, objecting to "bringing politics upon the floor of the Exchange," but closing with the declaration that they are in favor of Hancock, and have sent it out for publication, signed by 40 names. The fact is the matter was not "brought upon the floor, of the Exchange," but the circular inviting members to join in the Grant reception was distributed on the street, and the meeting to organize the club was held in the office of a gentleman who was deeply interested in making it successful.

The Dry Goods Merchants' Association, which is to parade with about 500 men, applied for permission to be allowed to have a wagon in the line to carry about $600 worth of Roman candles which they intend to use. Gen. Carleton explained that the rule prohibiting all wagons except those for calcium lights must be adhered to, and that the club must manage to carry their candles in that wagon, or in some other way not requiring a vehicle.

Persons who came into head-quarters last night from places along the Central road, and from towns in New-Jersey, report that people are preparing to come from many points a day's journey from this City to witness the ovation in honor of Gen. Grant.

GEN. GRANT'S EASTERN TRIP.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—At an interview with a reporter for the *News* this morning, Gen. Grant said that he had not yet received any communication from Gen. Hancock in reference to the recently published Fowler interview, and when asked if he expected such a communication, he said it was not impossible that he should hear from Gen. Hancock, but he did not expect to before leaving Chicago. Gen. Grant left here at 3 o'clock this afternoon, accompanied by Mrs. Grant, for New-York, by way of the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Railroad, and will go through without stops.

BOSTON, Oct. 8.—It has been decided that ex-Gov. Alexander H. Rice shall preside at the grand banquet at the Hotel Brunswick next Wednesday. A special committee, consisting of ex-Govs. Boutwell and Talbot, and Col. Herbert E. Hill, accompanied by Superintendent A. A. Folsom, of the Boston and Providence Railroad, will leave here on Monday, at 1 o'clock, for New-York. On their arrival they will proceed to the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, where Gen. Grant will be staying. On Tuesday the committee and Gen. Grant and party will leave on the 1 o'clock train via the Shore Line for Boston in a special Wagner car. On Thursday Gen. Grant will be taken to Plymouth, and on his return will hold public receptions at Tremont Temple and Faneuil Hall. Gov. Long will preside at the former and ex-Gov. Boutwell at the latter. On Friday Gen. Grant and Gov. Long and staff will receive the Grand Army of the Republic at the Alhambra, in South Boston. The Republican State Central Committee will entertain the General in the afternoon, and in the evening he will be the guest of the Loyal Legion at Young's Hotel.

NEW-YORK REPUBLICANS.

THE CAMPAIGN IN JEFFERSON—LARGE MEETINGS THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 8.—The Republicans of Watertown raised a handsome pole, 110 feet high, this evening, and suspended from the pole to Washington Hall one of the finest banners ever seen in the State. It is 40 by 50 feet, and contains the names of Garfield and Arthur and Congressman Miller. Between the portraits of Garfield and Arthur is a finely executed figure of Liberty. Gov. Alvord concludes to-night, at Cape Vincent, a series of five excellent speeches delivered in this county, at Redwood, Antwerp, Watertown, Carthage, and Cape Vincent. He has addressed large audiences, and his speeches have had an excellent effect. He has not only encouraged Republicans everywhere, but he has treated the issues of the day in a manner to secure the earnest attention of Democrats. His meetings have done great good in Jefferson County.

OVID, N. Y., Oct. 8.—The largest political meeting ever held in Ovid met here Wednesday. There was a procession in which were Republican clubs from all the surrounding towns. Six thousand people gathered around the platform in the park, in the afternoon, and were addressed by Col. Baxter, of Elmira, who made a masterly speech, holding the attention of the great audience for nearly two hours. He aroused the people to the highest pitch of enthusiasm, and Democrats commended the gentlemanly tone and candor of his speech. Another great audience was addressed in the evening by the Hon. John H. Camp, our Congressman. He made a logical and forcible presentation of the issues in the campaign. The meeting was a grand success, and must help to redeem Seneca County in November.

HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., Oct. 8.—The largest political meeting held in this village during the present campaign was addressed this evening by the Hon. A. J. Dittenhoefer. The hall was completely filled by men who gave the closest attention to the eloquent and forcible address of the speaker. The prominent speakers sent to this place—and none have failed to come—are having the desired effect in winning votes for Garfield and Arthur. Judge Dittenhoefer, during his address, said: "The Republican Party is and always has been the party of protection to American industry. The policy of the Democratic Party is free trade. It necessarily must always favor that policy, not because it has any special liking for that policy, but because it is the party of the solid South, and must do its bidding. The South has no industries. Either of the little States of New-Jersey or Connecticut has more factories within its borders than all the solid South put together. One large New-England manufacturing town employs more factory hands than all the cotton States. The interest of the South is to sell its cotton at the highest price in foreign markets and bring back in return foreign manufactures on the cheapest terms. The South must, therefore, always oppose a tariff that discriminates in favor of American against foreign manufactures, and as the South dictates, so must the Democratic Party do, or lose the Southern Electoral vote, without which it can never hope to win."

THE NEW-JERSEY CAMPAIGN.

A GREAT REPUBLICAN PARADE IN PATERSON—A DEMONSTRATION AT REDBANK.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 8.—The first general parade in this city during the present campaign occurred to-night. All the Republican clubs of Paterson and Passaic participated. It was conceded to be the finest demonstration of the kind ever witnessed here. There were immense throngs of spectators all along the avenue, and it is a significant fact that the sympathy of the crowds was overwhelmingly favorable to the marching clubs and the cause they represented. The procession started about 8 o'clock and marched through all parts of the city, concluding about 11 o'clock with a countermarch. Fully 2,000 voters were in line; the procession took a half hour to pass a given point. There was a squadron of 200 horsemen with torches. Among the clubs attracting special attention were the Guard of Honor, the Hill Guards, the Phelps Guards, Potts Battery, the Robinson Battery, the Beckwith and Cooke Battery, composed exclusively of employes of the iron works and rolling mill; the Mills Guard, composed of colored men; the Independent Purple Guards, the Totowa Battery, the Weavertown Lions, organized in 1868; the Texas Rangers, mostly operatives of the rolling mill; the Fourth Ward Tigers, the Eighth Ward Buckeyes, and several boys' clubs. The First Ward Brooklyn Battery presented a fine appearance, drawing a handsome brass field-piece. There were uniformed clubs also in line from Passaic, Clifton, Little Falls, Manchester, and Wayne. The Boys in Blue turned out very strong and excited great enthusiasm, nearly every man receiving a bouquet while passing through the streets. They bore a transparency inscribed, "We vote as we fought." The Passaic club had a transparency with the legend, "A vote for Hancock stops the mills," a sentiment cordially approved by the working men who read it. Houses were illuminated all along the line. The streets were lighted up with Greek fire and Roman candles, and rockets filled the air. Altogether it was an overwhelming demonstration in favor of Garfield and Arthur, showing unmistakably the popular sentiment of Paterson.

REDBANK, Oct. 8.—The largest political demonstration ever held in Monmouth County took place here last night. The occasion was a banner-raising and torch-light procession by the Republican Party. The number of people present is estimated at over 4,000. Several Republican clubs of neighboring places turned out with the Garfield and Arthur Club of Shrewsbury Township. Over 1,000 men in uniform and carrying torches were in the procession. The houses of the Republicans were illuminated. After the parade the people were addressed by the Hon. Chillion Robbins, the Republican candidate for Congress; the Hon. Grover H. Luffburrow, who has been renominated for the Assembly, and Mr. Charles H. Sawyer, of Meriden, Conn. The chief interest to the people of Monmouth in this election lies in the contest between Chillion Robbins and Miles Ross for Congress. A large number of the respectable class of Democrats still maintain their opposition to Ross, and as he was elected in 1878 by a majority of less than 850, his defeat in the coming election is looked upon as certain.

LANCASTER REPUBLICANS AWAKE.

LANCASTER, Penn., Oct. 8.—One of the largest political parades that this city has ever known took place this evening. Last week the Democrats turned out 1,500 men on parade, and to-night the Republicans had nearly 4,000 equipped men. The Business Men's League, organized only this week, had 500 men in line, embracing the wealthiest and most prominent manufacturers and business men of all classes in the city. What made them turn out in so large numbers was the fact that the Democratic paper tried to bull-doze them by saying they were putting up signs that they did not want Democratic patronage. The city was never more brilliantly illuminated, and the decorations were on a scale never before attempted. The earnestness of the Republicans in this part of the country indicates that they believe with Gen. Grant that it will not do to be beaten now.

IN NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA.

REPUBLICANS ACTIVE AND EARNEST—DEMOCRATIC DISCORD IN THE XIIth DISTRICT.

SCRANTON, Penn., Oct. 8.—The Republicans of the Pennsylvania coal-fields are fully alive to the importance of the campaign, and are working for victory with a zeal that has rarely ever been excelled politically in this part of the country. Every town and hamlet along the Wyoming and Lackawanna Valleys is the scene of a stirring demonstration some night of the week, and the local clubs, which are rapidly increasing in number, add to the interest of these gatherings by appearing in line with uniforms and torches. The Chairman of the Lackawanna County Committee, Mr. E. N. Willard, gives assurance that the prospects for success are of the most encouraging character, and says the Republicans of this region will give a good account of themselves on Nov. 2. Mr. Willard's statement is no partisan boast. The party never has been so thoroughly united in North-eastern Pennsylvania as it is now, while the opposition is torn into shreds and factions. Some idea of the disorganized condition of the Democracy can be gleaned from the fact that their central club in Scranton has been forced to adopt a resolution declaring itself neutral on local affairs, and interested only in the success of Hancock and English. It is well known that where there is local discord there cannot be national harmony, and this is the condition of the Democracy in this part of the country at present.

The Congressional nomination in the Twelfth District has been the Democratic apple of discord. D. W. Connolly, the nominee of one or two factions, was so objectionable to two or three other factions, by reason of his affiliations, that his opponents in his own party insisted on making the Hon. Hendrick B. Wright—the Old "Vindicator," or, as a local wag aptly has it, the "Windicator"—their candidate. Flattered by the prospects of success which have always attended the old man into a number of political follies, he permitted his name to be used, and publicly avowed himself a candidate this week. Some of his supporters invited him to address a meeting in this city, and so he came here from Wilkesbarre, which is 20 miles distant, bringing with him in a special train at his personal expense 300 of his retainers, among whom he distributes 1,000 five-cent loaves of bread every New Year's Day. He was not sure of getting a good reception here, so he brought his own cheering material along with him. Only a very few Scranton Democrats attended the demonstration, although it was loudly puffed in advance. Col. Wright declared himself the candidate of the people, and then ratified himself in a characteristic speech descriptive of his struggles in behalf of the laboring man; his "bloody fights" on the floor of Congress to force the Government into extending aid to settlers on the public domain, and his annual parade of the bread cart to feed the poor. He said he had passed his three-score years and ten, and as he had fought for his people here he hoped to go with them to heaven when he died. The Connolly Democrats are mad enough to pray that he may go somewhere else, while the Republicans who have cause for being more generous hope the old man's anticipations of a hereafter may be more fully realized than his earthly schemes.

One of the grandest demonstrations ever witnessed in Scranton took place here to-night under the auspices of the Central Republican Club. About a thousand men with torches appeared in line, and all the Republican residences were illuminated along the line of march. Prominent manufacturers, who employ thousands of workmen, carried torches in the parade, side by side with their laborers. Fire-works were displayed at various points, and the city presented a gala appearance. Following the parade an immense audience was addressed by the Hon. William Moran, of Philadelphia, whose arraignment of the Democratic Party was frequently cheered. Simultaneous with the Republican display a slim Democratic meeting was addressed by the Hon. C. R. Buckalew, but when the Republican procession passed by most of Mr. Buckalew's audience deserted him and followed the Republican show.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

CHESTER, Penn., Oct. 8.—The Democratic conferees of Delaware and Chester Counties met yesterday at Media, and decided on R. Jones Monaghan, of West Chester, as their candidate for Congress in this district.

BOSTON, Oct. 8.—The *Herald* announces that A. A. Ranney has reconsidered his determination to decline the Republican nomination in the Third District, and that he will run.

Ex-Gov. Gaston has written a letter declining the Democratic nomination for Congress from the Fourth District of this State, as he is satisfied that his acceptance, under existing circumstances, would not promote harmony in the party. This action leaves the present Representative, Mr. Morse, the candidate of the party in the Fourth District, he having accepted the nomination of that portion of the convention which left the meeting previous to Gaston's nomination.

LOCKHAVEN, Penn., Oct. 8.—The Republicans of the Twentieth District to-day nominated Thomas H. Murray for Congress.

THE MAINE AMENDMENTS.

PORTLAND, Oct. 8.—An Augusta dispatch says that the official vote on the constitutional amendments, voted upon at the Gubernatorial election, will not be canvassed until the session of the Executive Council, on Oct. 18. A semi-official summary, taken from Clerks' returns, gives on the amendment electing Governor by plurality, 57,115 in favor of to 35,734 against; on the amendment relative to the change in the term of office, 60,917 in favor of to 16,669 against.

ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 8.—At the Republican Assembly Convention to-day, the Hon. Truman Boardman was nominated for member of Assembly from Tompkins County.

ALBANY, Oct. 8.—The anti-Robinson Democrats of the Third Assembly District of Albany County to-day nominated Aaron B. Pratt.

THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Oct. 8.—The President, on his return, had a reception from the school children at Vancouver, Washington Territory. He also visited the Chinese quarter in this city. On Saturday morning the party will start for Puget Sound.

CONDITION OF MR. EMMET.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 8.—John W. Norton, manager of the opera-house here, is authority for the statement that while Joseph K. Emmet, the actor, was better last night, he was still very sick. His stomach is exceedingly feeble, and will retain neither food nor drink, and his nervous system is very much shattered. It is believed, however, that he will recover. Only his most intimate friends are allowed to see him.

THE RECENT INDIAN MURDER.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 8.—The following dispatch was received from Del Norte to-day: "A Lieutenant passing through here to-day stated that at Rock Cliff a report reached him that A. S. Jackson, the man who shot the Indian a few days ago, was found dead at the stake. This tallies with the Indian threats, and is generally believed. Great excitement prevails, and the citizens threaten vengeance."

A DINNER TO THOMAS HUGHES.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—Mr. Thomas Hughes arrived here to-day, and was to-night entertained at a dinner at the Grand Pacific Hotel, given in his honor by the Literary Club, of which the Rev. Brook Herford, whose guest Mr. Hughes will be during his stay here, is President. About 100 sat down to the dinner, which was a very elegant affair.

OHIO BEFORE THE CONTEST

GEN. GARFIELD'S ADDRESS TO THE FIRST VOTERS OF CLEVELAND.

RECEPTION OF THE BATTALION OF YOUNG MEN THAT CALLED UPON THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE IN MENTOR.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 8.—The First Voters' Garfield and Arthur Battalion of Cleveland went to Mentor this afternoon by a special train of six cars, and called on Gen. Garfield at his Lawnfield home. The train stopped at the farm, and the battalion, headed by a band, marched to the residence, where Herman W. Grannis, President of the organization, made a brief eulogistic address, to which Gen. Garfield responded as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN: This is no ordinary event in the history of any man—indeed, in the history of any people—when, as I am told, there are 400 young men here who have made this journey, not for any personal purpose, but to express that great, general, earnest purpose that arises in the hearts of active, intelligent young men when they first grapple with the great questions of their country. I know of nothing quite like this in our history. With all the pleasure it brings, I am bound to say it brings a little disenchantment to me in this. Always to this time I have been accustomed to consider myself a young man. [Laughter and applause.] If before your arrival anybody had raised the question, I should have asserted, with a good deal of indignation, if anybody had denied it, that I myself was a young man. But they tell me you are to cast your first national vote at a Presidential election. If that is so, young man as I am, I voted before any of you were born. [Laughter and applause.] If you are young, and voters, borrowing the language of Rip Van Winkle when he awoke from that long sleep, "Who in the world am I?" [Laughter and applause.] I must have passed the very flush of youth at least. But, young gentlemen, I have not so far left the coast of youth to travel inland but that I can very well remember the state of young manhood, from an experience in it of some years, and there is nothing to me in this world so inspiring as the possibilities that lie locked up in the head and breast of a young man. [Applause.] The hopes that lie before him, the great inspirations around him, the great aspirations above him, all these things, with the untried pathway of life opening up its difficulties and dangers, inspire him to courage and force and work. It is a spectacle that the very gods would look down upon in ancient Roman days with more than ordinary interest. [Applause.]

Now let me say a single word or two in answer to this great kindness and compliment of your coming to my house, about some of the thoughts that I know get into the hearts of young men and inspire them, and some delusions that are likely to get into their minds. Let me speak of one delusion that I think, from the remarks of your Chairman, you are not likely to have. It is a delusion that affects all men more or less, particularly the young men, the delusion that good things and great things are some way off yonder—away abroad. That is one of the delusions that I hope you are not living in. Now, to illustrate that: Where I spent my childhood there is a lovely little brook and a gorge where we used to go down and find slate stones and whittle them out into pencils for ourselves that were better than all other pencils that were brought from abroad. But if any boy ever brought into our school—what is not in any English dictionary, but in the school-boy's dictionary—a "boughten" pencil, he could get a whole handful of our home-made pencils for it, and yet every one of ours was better than the best that he brought from abroad. There was a delusion among us that outside of us, away from us, was glory, was greatness. Now, as to our country, let us not get any such delusion into our heads. I know all about abroad. I know what it is to enlarge our minds by it. But I want you to feel in the depth of your heart that there is no abroad in all this world that is half equal to the glory of being an American here at home and to-day. [Great applause.] Right here in this yard is a splendid specimen of American sovereignty, the roof and crown of this world of sovereignty. Enlarge it into the million of men who vote and you have the grand, august sovereign of this last and best-born of time, the American Republic. [Applause.] Now, that the sovereign shall be unshackled for ever, that that sovereign shall be unpurchasable when he stands at the ballot-box to order the supreme will of the nation, that that sovereign shall be unintimidated by mortal man when he utters that final omnific word that commands the Continent—that is the great purpose that all true Americans should keep in their minds. [Great applause.] When I see such a band of earnest young men as meet me here to-day, I feel certain that if they could deploy themselves as a ballot-box guard to defend the purity of the American ballot-box, [applause,] to stand around it as around the cradle of our heir apparent of American sovereignty; such guardians, such defenders, will keep the Republic pure, and keep it free. Young gentlemen, your visit to me gives me a compliment of the highest sort, and while it disenchants me, as I said a little while ago, it still reaches the hand of youth out to me, which I take with all cordiality and earnestness; and for your tendered support to me, which is not for my sake, but for the sake of the cause of which I am now the representative, I give you all the thanks of which my heart is capable. [Applause.] The house is small, the farm is small, the township is small, the county is a small one, but all there is in it to give of generosity, and hospitality, and welcome—all that is in my hands to give—is yours while you stay. [Applause and cheers.] I bid you welcome to all there is of us, gentlemen.

PROGRESS OF THE CANVASS.

EXCITEMENT ON THE INCREASE—WATCHING THE GANGS OF DEMOCRATIC REPEATERS.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 8.—The political excitement increases each hour. Up to the present time the campaign has been conducted on terms of friendliness, but now the feeling is the most bitter ever known to have existed in this city. This is caused, no doubt, by the large importation of voters. Party spirit runs high, and it is generally feared that the procession of the Democratic demonstration to-morrow night will be attacked in retaliation for the attack made on the Republican procession last week. The Police Commissioners having recognized the fact that the city is infested with repeaters and thugs from New-York and Philadelphia, have issued an order for their arrest, and say: "There is no doubt that these parties are sent here for the purpose of repeating. You will therefore spot them and do your best to prevent this crime." At Democratic head-quarters John G. Thompson is using every art to hold his henchmen firm by claiming the State and 10 Congressmen. This, to say the least, is amusing. At the Republican committee rooms there appears to be a quiet confidence, and no anxiety exists but that the Republicans will carry the State by a good majority and elect at least 15 of the 20 Congressmen. Among the public a feeling of nervous anxiety prevails. Very little business is being transacted, and all wish the election over. Several expert detectives have arrived to work among the gangs of repeaters now here.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 8.—The campaign in Southern and Central Ohio, so far as speeches are concerned, was brought nearly to a close by to-day's meetings. Republicans have every reason to be gratified at the prospect. The last few days have been the best. The speakers, following the example of Blaine, have taken up the tariff question, and pushed it home to the 30,000 mechanics and artisans in the iron regions and manufacturing districts, whose wages are regulated by the price of products. This line of attack has discouraged Democrats more than anything since the campaign began. Speaker Randall, who is in the State, has suddenly become the most popular of Democratic canvassers. There is no doubt as to the result on Tuesday. Careful Republicans place the majority at about 15,000. There will be a large vote, and a full vote always means a Republican victory in Ohio. The interest on the State ticket, which

tains no officer of more importance than Secretary of State, is not great, but the people realize that the struggle next Tuesday is really between Hancock and Garfield, and they will vote with that in view. The large towns are full of Democratic repeaters, but they will operate with caution, after Eph Holland's experience in Cincinnati in 1876. The plan of challenging everybody will be generally pursued. Col. Ingersoll spoke to a great crowd in Eighth-Street Park this evening.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8, 1880.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $495,015 90, and from Customs, $699,761 17.

Secretary Evarts has declined to recognize Mr. Moreno as an accredited representative of the Hawaiian Government or to take cognizance of the matters of grievance to which he desires to call the attention of the State Department. Mr. Evarts holds that any communication from the Hawaiian Government should be made through its Minister Plenipotentiary, Mr. Allen, (who is at present at Bangor, Me.,) to insure official attention and recognition.

The Treasury Department has ordered that on the 15th inst. the work of printing the internal revenue adhesive stamps be transferred from the Columbian Bank Note Company of New-York to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in this city. A force of clerks, under Chief Clerk Coon, of the Loan Division, has been designated to count the stamps, with a view to settling accounts between the Government and the Bank Note Company.

Acting Postmaster-General Hazen, accompanied by Judge Freeman, Assistant Attorney-General for the Post Office Department, called on Attorney-General Devens to-day for the purpose of consulting him in regard to the status of the lottery cases now pending before the United States Supreme Court. As a result of the conference they all agreed that in consequence of the resignation of Postmaster-General Key—against whom the proceedings were originally instituted—the suit will be dismissed by the court. Judge Freeman, while agreeing in this, is also of the opinion that the dismissal of the suit by the Supreme Court of the United States will operate instantly as a reinstatement of the original prohibitory order of ex-Postmaster-General Key against both the Louisiana and the Kentucky State Lottery Companies, and hence will obviate the necessity of Postmaster-General Maynard issuing a new prohibitory order against the mails of those companies. The companies, he thinks, would then be compelled to institute proceedings de novo, should they desire to test the validity of the order.

PROGRESS IN THE POSTAL SERVICE.

A LARGE INCREASE IN THE ISSUE OF STAMPS—NEWSPAPER AND MAGAZINE TRANSPORTATION.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The following facts and figures relative to the issue of postage stamps during the last fiscal year are from the forthcoming annual report of Third Assistant Postmaster-General Hazen: For the year ending June 30 the issues of postage stamps, stamped envelopes, and postal cards, on which the revenue of the department mainly depends, exhibit a marked increase over the business of the preceding year. The value of these issues for the year, separately stated, is as follows: Ordinary postage stamps, $32,414,986; newspaper and periodical stamps, $1,[illegible]; postage due stamps, $[illegible]; postal cards, $2,755,470; stamped envelopes, plain, $2,496,338 34; stamped envelopes, special request, $2,381,365 15; newspaper wrappers, $351,757 60; official stamps and stamped envelopes, $[illegible]; total, $52,027,[illegible]. The aggregate increase in value over the issues of the previous year is $3,548,[illegible], or nearly 9 per cent. The increase in some of the items is unusual. For instance, the increase in newspaper and periodical stamps is over 18 per cent.; of ordinary stamped envelopes, 15¼ per cent.; of postal cards, over 24 per cent.

The increase in newspaper stamps is of interest, because it is an indication of growth in the newspaper and magazine business. This growth is more accurately shown in the comparative increase of the volume of newspaper and periodical matter forwarded during 1880 than in the comparative increase in the issue of stamps for the same year, for the reason that the rate of postage on about 80 per cent. of the volume of this newspaper and periodical matter was higher during 10 months of the preceding year than it was throughout the whole of the present year. The total amount of newspaper and periodical matter forwarded through the mails during the year was 61,[illegible] pounds—nearly 31,000 tons—an increase of nearly 18 per cent. over that of the year before; and the revenue realized from this source amounted to $1,[illegible], or 11 per cent. increase over the business of the preceding year.

The forthcoming annual report of the Second Assistant Postmaster-General will contain the following statistics regarding the operations of the mail equipment division of his office for the fiscal year ended June 30: There were distributed 454,155 mail-bags, of which 71,549 were locked pouches, and 382,[illegible] were canvas, or tie sacks. There were issued directly from the Bureau of Equipment at Washington 40,740 mail-locks, 4,[illegible] mail-keys, 2,700 mail-key chains, 44,175 mail-bag cord clamps, and 15,[illegible] mail-bag label cases. The total number of new mail-bags of every description purchased and put into service during the year was 84,[illegible], of which 10,[illegible] were locked pouches, and 53,[illegible] were tie-sacks, being altogether a decrease, compared with the preceding year, of [illegible] mail-bags. The total cost of mail-bags and mail-catchers, including repairs, was $146,601 75, being a decrease in expense of $[illegible], compared with the preceding year. The total expense for mail-locks and keys during the year was $14,7[illegible].

JUDGMENT FOR A LANDLORD.

THE PENALTY FOR SUB-LETTING AND VIOLATING A LEASE.

Mrs. Julia A. Shaw commenced proceedings in the Marine Court against her tenant, John McCarty, to cancel his lease of the Rapid Transit Hotel, in East Forty-second-street, near the Grand Central Railway Depot, and to eject him from the premises for sub-letting the basement of the hotel for a policy shop in violation of the statute. The proceeding was carefully tried, and excited considerable interest. Judge McAdam filed a decision in favor of the plaintiff yesterday. It is as follows:

"The statute under which this proceeding is authorized provides that whenever the lessee or occupant of demised premises shall use or occupy the same, or any part thereof, for any illegal business, the lease or agreement for the letting or occupancy of such premises shall thereupon become void, and the landlord may re-enter, &c., (1873, chapter 583,) and substantially the same language is employed by the Code of Civil Procedure, (section 2,231.) The tenant did not personally use the demised premises for any illegal trade, but he sublet the basement thereof to one Lampson as a 'policy shop,' an illegal trade or business within the meaning of the statute. The evidence satisfies me that McCarty knew all about Lampson's antecedents, and the business he was to carry on, from the time the first negotiated for the basement, so that these facts must be found in favor of the landlord. The occupation by Lampson under such circumstances, by force of the statute, made McCarty's lease void, at the option of the landlord or his assigns. (See The People vs. Bennett, 14 Hun, 63.) The lease being nullified, the landlord was authorized by statute to take the same remedies to recover possession of his premises as are given by law in case of a tenant holding over after the expiration of his lease. The assignee of the landlord has, therefore resorted to this remedy. He has done nothing since the lease was so annulled which operates in law as a waiver of the statutory right. The tenant's counsel claims that before the present proceeding was commenced the tenant induced Lampson to leave the basement, and that by this means the nuisance has been abated and the object of the statute satisfied. But the statute goes further; it imposes as a penalty for its infraction that the lease for the letting and occupancy of the premises shall become void. If it becomes void, at the option of the landlord or his assigns, it may be competent for them to waive the forfeiture, but I am at a loss to discover how the party who has incurred the penalty can by any act of his, however meritorious, discharge it. The statute was aimed at what the Legislature regarded as a growing evil, and by its terms the person offending against its provisions forfeits his lease. The landlord in the present proceeding insists upon the forfeiture. The tenant has incurred the penalty, and although the statute is highly penal, I must enforce its mandates. The landlord is, therefore, entitled to judgment for possession."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A large barn at Prince's Bay was destroyed by fire yesterday, with its contents, including a valuable horse and a number of wagons. The building was owned and occupied by Abraham Marne, an oysterman. The loss is about $1,500; insurance of $600 in the Glen Falls Insurance Company. Origin of fire unknown.

A letter to the Charleston News and Courier from Manning, S. C., says: "A fire Thursday morning destroyed the general store of M. Levi with the entire stock. The loss is about $[illegible]; insured for $19,000. The store of A. Weinburg was also burned, but his loss is not known. The origin of the fire was incendiary."

The building of the Mystic Rubber Works in Stoughton, Mass., was burned yesterday morning. The loss is $[illegible]; partially covered by insurance.

AFFAIRS IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE POWERS MAKING NEW PLANS IN THE EAST.

THE ALLIED FLEET UNDER ORDERS TO SAIL—SOME PLACE IN THE ARCHIPELAGO TO BE SEIZED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 8.—The conference of Ambassadors strongly disapproved the Porte's attitude. The Austrian and German representatives are nevertheless trying to induce the other Ambassadors to avoid hasty action.

VIENNA, Oct. 8.—The *Political Correspondence* says: "England has now received the declarations of all the powers that they are prepared to assent to the proposal of England to seize some place in the Archipelago. The commanders of the fleet are instructed to prepare to depart in 48 hours for a fresh destination."

CATTARO, Oct. 8.—Riza Pasha withdrew all the Turkish regulars from the Dulcigno district on the 6th inst. The movement is regarded here as a ruse to induce the Montenegrins to attack.

ROME, Oct. 8.—The *Diritto* says: "The new proposals of England have not yet been dispatched to the powers. It is probable, however, that the powers will recall the whole diplomatic corps from Constantinople and send the international fleet to the Bosphorus. It is unlikely that any Ottoman ports will be blockaded, but it may be expected that the fleets of the powers will prevent Turkey from sending ammunition or men to the Hellenic Provinces to resist annexation to Greece." The *Diritto* repeats that these are only probabilities.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—A Cettinje dispatch says: "On Tuesday night an accidental fire broke out at Svanje. That the mountaineers are both numerous and vigilant along the line by Tusi was shown by the fact that a fusillade immediately broke out from one end of their position to the other. The Albanians, doubtless, took the flames for a Montenegrin signal of attack, and kept up a heavy fire until dawn."

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Mr. Lowell, the American Minister to England, delivered last night the opening address of the present session of the Working Men's College, London. He was very cordially received. His subject was "Books and Reading."

DUBLIN, Oct. 8.—The *Gazette* contains a proclamation declaring Galway and Mayo in a state of disturbance requiring additional Police.

CLONBUR, Oct. 8.—Sweeny and Gannon, who were arrested in connection with the murder of Lord Mountmorres, and who had been remanded for trial, have again been remanded in consequence of an affidavit made by the Police that important evidence relative to the murder was obtained this morning.

MADRID, Oct. 8.—The committee intrusted with the revision of the Cuban Customs tariff have completed their report. It proposes a reduction of the duties on articles of consumption, machinery, and manufactured goods, and the suppression of differential flag dues, and recommends the free importation of Spanish cereals into Cuba, and a reduction of 10 pesetas per barrel on foreign cereals. The report will be submitted to the Cortes.

PARIS, Oct. 8.—Never, even on a State occasion, has there been a larger gathering of mourners or a more sincere manifestation of sorrow than at M. Offenbach's funeral. The crowd inside and outside of the church was immense. The coffin and hearse were covered with flowers and crowns from Vienna, London, and Paris theatres. M. Sardou was one of the pall-bearers. A detachment of foot rendered military honors, M. Offenbach having been a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. M. Offenbach's son was chief mourner, and among the other mourners were a secretary of President Grévy and Gustave Doré, the celebrated painter. Many actresses were present. Several thousands people followed the hearse to the Cemetery of Père la Chaise, where M. Sardou and others made speeches over the grave.

M. Constans, Minister of the Interior and of Public Worship, has returned, and is expected to submit measures against the unrecognized orders at the Cabinet council on Saturday, but six German Franciscans at Epinal have already been expelled from France, and the English Passionists in Paris are threatened with a similar fate, though their chapel is the only place of worship where English and American Catholics can hear sermons in their own tongue.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—A dispatch from Berlin says: "A telegram from Breslau reports that an accident occurred on the 8th inst. in a mine near Kattowitz. Fifty-four workmen were overwhelmed, and it was feared 50 were suffocated."

A dispatch from Rome says the Ministers have unanimously decided to recommend a reprieve for Major Canzio and his companions and a decree to that effect has been submitted to the King for his signature.

PERSECUTION OF JEWS IN MOROCCO.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The *Petit Marseillais* prints a letter from Tangiers recounting a horrible crime recently committed by the Moroccan Governor at Saffi. During the recent famine a Jew named Bendahan had received in his house an unfortunate woman who implored his charity. After the famine was over the woman, who was a Mohammedan, begged her benefactor to allow her to stay with him. There was no reason for regarding this as anything but an act of gratitude on her part, or his permission as anything but another proof of the man's kindness of heart. The fanatic Mussulmans of the place, however, found it intolerable that a Mohammedan woman should live in any sort of relations with a Jew. Some of them made a formal complaint to the Governor; the wretched woman, they said, had been seen to kiss Bendahan's hands. The Governor straightway summoned the Jew before him, and thereupon, without being allowed to say anything in his defense, the unfortunate man was bastinadoed to death. Not content with this punishment, the Governor had the body nailed to the ground by the feet and hands. The family claimed the body to give it decent burial; in return for a good round sum the Governor eventually acceded to this request. Informed of what had happened, the European Consuls at Tangiers sent a message to Benhadan's son, asking him to come to Tangiers. Hearing this, and fearing that some over-scrupulous persons might think his conduct had been a little arbitrary, the Governor offered young Bendahan 7,000 piastres (£1,400) to hold his tongue. The young man repudiated the offer and went to Tangiers. The European Ministers are now prosecuting the affair with the utmost activity. The Italian Consul, an envoy of whom had been recently well treated at Fez, has shown himself particularly energetic. Such a crime as this, hideous and enraging though it be, is no new thing in Morocco; but at the present time, when events might at any moment precipitate the European intervention which is dreaded at Fez, it rises to the dignity of a political event.

GARIBALDI'S SON-IN-LAW.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

Our Roman correspondent writes: "The arrest of Stefano Canzio on the eve of the 20th of September (the anniversary of the entrance into Rome) is one of the silliest actions yet committed by an unwise Ministry. Canzio, during a Republican demonstration at Genoa, was the cause, as is admitted on all hands, that blood was not shed by the Police, the soldiery, and the populace. As Garibaldi's son-in-law, and as a brilliant and valorous soldier, he has immense influence over the Radicals. Apprehended wrongly, condemned unjustly, it was believed that the sentence would not be executed; but now his arrest in his own house has irritated the Genoese and the numbers of old friends and comrades assembled in Genoa for the Medical Congress. The Moderates maintain that he was arrested yesterday to be amnestied to-day, and that such a step covers the Government with ridicule. If such were the intention of the Minister of the Interior, most people would agree in the judgment. His wife has sent an ironical telegram to Garibaldi recounting the feat of his 'Benedetto'—Cairoli."

AN OLD SOLDIER'S SUICIDE.

From the London Telegraph.

Major Raffaelle Piccoli, a volunteer "of the Thousand," and one of the heroes of Garibaldi's famous Sicilian expedition, has recently laid hands upon his life in a wholly unprecedented manner at Catanzaro, where he had been for some years past residing with his wife and five children. The Piccoli family had long suffered extreme poverty, its entire income consisting of a pension of 300 lire—about £12—granted to the Major by the Italian Government in recognition of his splendid services in 1860. It appears that this unfortunate warrior and patriot, weary of a hopeless struggle against the direst want, determined to put an end to his troubles by suicide. Having carefully sharpened a large nail, he shut himself up one day in his bedroom, and proceeded to carry out his desperate resolve. He wrapped up a heavy stone in rags, so that his children in the adjoining chamber should not hear the noise of hammering, and, applying the point of the nail against his right temple, drove it in up to the head without uttering a single cry or groan. When his wife casually entered the bedroom some time afterward, she found Piccoli a corpse, stretched out upon the floor, with a picture of the Virgin on his breast, and the fatal stone tightly grasped in his right hand. Great public sympathy has been awakened in Italy by the melancholy fate of this gallant Garibaldian, whose body was followed to its last resting place by crowds of mourners, gathered together from every class of society.

THE REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES.

DELEGATES ELECTED TO THE VARIOUS CONVENTIONS.

Primaries were held last evening in each of the Assembly districts of the City to elect delegates to the Republican County, Congressional, Aldermanic, and Assembly conventions. The following is a list of the County and Congressional delegates. Those for Assembly and Aldermanic conventions are too numerous to publish:

First District.—County—Michael W. Burns, Daniel K. Cosgrove, Charles H. Trainer, Arthur Manley, Charles J. Holman. Fifth Congressional—Frank Redmond, John J. O'Connor, Daniel J. Kinney, James J. Kiernan, Philip A. Walton.

Second District.—County—Pierre C. Van Wyck, Peter A. Kuhn, Morris Friedman, William H. Doyle. Fifth Congressional—Francis McGrane, J. A. Riordan, William F. Kavanagh, James J. Twigg.

Third District.—County—Henry F. Scudder, G. T. Dillingham, Sidney Smith, William H. Lewis, A. Burdett Hyatt, Henry Loewy, Philip Herrick. Fifth Congressional—David G. McKelvey, Philip Aschenbach, Charles S. Sherman. Seventh Congressional—J. Hamilton Mulligan. Eighth Congressional—Charles N. Taintor, William P. Richardson. Tenth Congressional—James Terwilliger, Frederick H. Dillingham.

Fourth District.—County—Charles E. Abbott, Thomas H. G. Kinkaid, Frederick G. Sampson, Joseph Hadfield. Fifth Congressional—Marcena M. Terry, Rudolph Stuler, Augustus Schaffel, Walter H. McMahon.

Fifth District.—County—The Hon. John H. Brady, J. Wilbur, W. H. Keyes, C. Lindeman, A. McQueen, Luther Morey, E. Black. Eighth Congressional—The Hon. John H. Brady. Fifth Congressional—P. Lawless, D. Brookmire, H. Lefferts, F. C. Mann, C. Holmes, W. Whallahan, G. W. Smalley.

Sixth District.—County—John Simpson, Francis Snyder, Abram Tichner, Adam Gernand, John Stebling, James Carmichael, Charles Sattler. Sixth Congressional—Henry A. Smith, John McCloskey, Frederick D. Clapp, Francis Griswold, John H. Keppler, James G. Swart, William Snyder.

Seventh District.—County—John D. Lawson, Lucas L. Van Allen, Abraham Lent, William Rhinelander Stewart, J. Langdon Ward, Charles B. Waite, John Dowley, Richard Morgan, Henry Grasse, C. Volney King, Cornelius D. Van Wagenen, Charles F. Ulrich, Robert H. Curran, Samuel Hall, William Mathews, Alexander Powers, Henry C. Piercy, Peter C. Shields. Eighth Congressional—Cornelius Van Cott, William H. James, Samuel G. Williamson, John H. Allen, Frederick A. Shields, George Barnett, George Morgan, Charles Nichols, Mathias Goodspeed, I. I. Hayes, Alfred H. Conklin, Thomas Coakley, John McKeever, Washington Parker, Samuel Johnson, Winfield Van Cott, Joseph Hagerty, Abraham Carlock.

Eighth District.—County—Bernard Rourke, John J. Brodsky, William B. Washburn, Thomas Riker, Nathaniel Buckbee, Patrick J. Hickey, Frederick Finck, William Adams, Louis Jackson, Samuel Engel, Edward Mulray, Andrew McCabe. Seventh Congressional—Samuel A. Roberts, Augustus Bacon, Meyer Meyer, John McDonald, Henry Bertrand, William T. O'Brien, Morton Britton, Jacob Schwartschild, John Gillen, Thomas J. Coleman, William G. Mank, Augustus Geisler.

Ninth District.—County—John W. Jacobus, Matthew Kane, Robert R. Carpenter, Richard M. Collard, V. W. Macfarland, John H. Seaman, George E. Lawton, John P. Nichols, Joseph T. Porter, Frank A. Veitch, Jacob H. Forshay, William H. Ely, Capt. James Lynch, Mitchell M. Halladay. Congressional—George P. Merkle, George B. Deane, William H. Corsa, H. Howard Cargill, Eugene Ward, Jeremiah Pangburn, William H. Gedney, Charles H. Morgan, Jacob D. Ackerman, Charles A. Benedict, Andrew J. Campbell, E. D. Harder Clark, George W. Luckey, Henry D. La Forge.

Tenth District.—County—Jacob M. Patterson, Jr., Ferdinand Eidman, Alfred Steckler, John Laler, Joseph Schneider, Henry S. Wallace, Julius Harburger, Jeremiah N. Wood, Rudolph Rubens, Constantine Nitzsche, John Hughes, Henry C. Botty. Congressional—Henry H. Haight, George Klim, Julius Engel, Jacob May, C. Otto Bacon, George W. Odell, Albert M. Schuck, Joseph Rheinboldt, Ferdinand Ehrhart, Charles Gunther, Louis Fambach, Frederick Fiancus.

Eleventh District.—County—William W. Astor, James M. Varnum, Robert C. Armstrong, H. T. Cleveland, Alson F. Man, James E. P. Boyd, Paul G. Barnewell, James W. Hawes, John C. Conner, Jr., Marshall B. Blake, M. Wickham, D. Milliken, William Lalmbeer. Eighth Congressional—S. V. R. Cruger, R. B. Hamilton. Eleventh Congressional—Samuel G. Acton, Samuel Rothschild, Rush C. Hawkins, Israel Sillett, Henry Beens, M. F. Hamlin, J. G. McMurray, J. H. Hamersley, Thomas C. Jarrett, Theodore S. Croft, J. G. Jenny.

Twelfth District.—County—Asa D. Bennett, Fred Bittman, Fred Walthers, Joseph Meyer, Robert V. Mackay, William Preiss, Edmund Boechi, James Aitken, August Braun. Congressional—Charles Seibert, Jacob Hoffman, Louis Schraidt, Isaac Kohn, Louis Fessler, Andersen M. Stebbing, Frederick Brenner, Bernard Egan, George F. Clyphanta [?].

Thirteenth District.—County—Charles S. Spencer, C. G. Archibald, Knox McAfee, William Wade, Isaac Dayton, William F. Green, James Ward, Charles H. Delamater, George V. Green, William Schlegel, James R. Clark, John W. Brenner. Eighth Congressional—Hugh Gardner, Charles Blandy, Frank J. Lawrence, George Garby, A. C. Smith, James A. Cryne, John H. Van Tyne, Horace Raymond, John W. Marshall, Adolph Herrman, John F. Wright, A. M. Steadbury. Ninth Congressional—James Feeney, John F. Hinds, Thomas J. Lamb.

Fourteenth District.—County—John H. Brady, John R. Nugent, William Balser, Joseph C. Pinckney, R. B. Boyd, Richard Marschall. Congressional—Andrew Coats, Henry H. Brown, C. L. W. Brenner, Frank Page, William F. Daly, Henry Sprieser.

Fifteenth District.—County—E. A. Dillenbeck, Abram Quackenbush, Jacob Fowler, James Turner, Emil W. Hoeber, James Ourson, John M. Fisher, Frederick Skelton, Robert Montgomery, John Herr. Ninth Congressional—John Frick, Robert Muller, William H. Stiner, Charles J. Farley, James Collins, John Thompson, John J. Steitz, Robert W. Muller, George Wisker, George Hermann.

Sixteenth District.—County—Michael Cregan, William H. Adams, Richard M. Lush, James H. Little, John W. Hamilton, Charles E. Hyde, E. A. Goss. Congressional—John Falconer, Joseph Haight, O. P. Clark, Thomas Bettridge, Robert Kennedy, James Buchanan, Samuel Burden.

Seventeenth District.—County—Joel W. Mason, Samuel V. Healy, Henry C. Thompson, John McClave, Francis Upton, John L. Lindsay, Charles A. Flammer, William Winterbottom, H. William Ruschhaupt, James W. Perry, S. V. R. Cooper, Jacob Bauer, John J. Manning. Ninth Congressional—Edward H. Fletcher, Philip Siepel, Fred A. Coyle, John Green, James Brooks, Harvey Mitchell, George W. Wanmaker, John W. Barline, Rufus Darrow, George L. Lyon. Eleventh Congressional—William Wellington, Samuel McMillan, John R. Smith.

Eighteenth District.—County—Bernard Biglin, Thomas F. Bighanburg [?], Richard E. Nugent, William B. Kirby, Jr., George Bushman, William Ross, Charles H. Sanzing [?]. Eleventh Congressional—Robert B. Ellis, Stephen McDonough. Tenth Congressional—[illegible], Edward Gassman, Harry Padelford, Edward Haas, George E. Crum.

Nineteenth District.—County—Isaac O. Hunt, William H. Bellamy, Richard H. Greene, Luther Morgan, Robert W. Thompson, George Dillenback, [illegible], James Linden. Ninth Congressional—[illegible], William G. Owen, Patrick M. Dunn, David Clark, Freeman A. Thayer, Hiram Newton, David Taylor. Eleventh Congressional—[illegible].

Twentieth District.—County—Henry G. Farley, John Gautier, Alexander Blumenthal, John Wendel, Robert Berry, Michael Finn, Herman Canton, Bernard Schwartz, Solon B. Smith. Tenth Congressional—[illegible], Jacob Waller, Reynold Taxter, William F. Shields. Eleventh Congressional—Charles Whitlock, L. U. Newman.

Twenty-first District.—County—Jacob Hess, William A. Darling, James Talcott, Benjamin E. Phelps, Thomas Murphy, Edward Mitchell, Ethan Allen, Levi P. Morton, Elihu Root, Henry E. Tremaine, Seymour A. Bunce, James Owens, James Millward, Weeks W. Culver. Eleventh Congressional—Joseph H. Choate, Robert O. N. Ford, Elliott F. Shepard, William T. Black, J. Rhinelander Dillon, George N. Williams, Andrew J. Scheidler, Chauncey M. Depew, John Cochrane, Charles Curtis, Burdett W. Horton, Peter A. Miller, David R. Jacques, Alexander M. Eagleson.

Twenty-second District.—County—J. C. Julius Langbein, Frank Ball, Alfred G. Nason, John G. Landwehr, James E. Jackson, Andrew Powell, Joseph Ullman, James Hogg. Tenth Congressional—Samuel B. Hamburger, Edmund J. Tichnor, J. H. Gunner, Thomas Green, Louis Laubusher. Eleventh Congressional—James McKenna, Charles F. Valentine, Nathan H. Hall.

Twenty-third District.—County—Frank Raymond, Donald McLean, Hiram Becannon, George H. Dean, Barnett L. Phillips, Samuel G. Hayter, George W. Graff, Frank E. Purdy, J. B. Campbell, Howard Whitney, J. B. Johnson, William Leonard. Congressional—George F. Webster, Moses E. Crasto, Donald McLean, Henry E. Motley, William T. Graff, John Mulligan, John D. Kimmey, E. H. Hinton, David F. Porter, Charles Rohde, Frederick Reed, John J. Sperry.

Twenty-fourth District.—County—Loring Bartlett, Horace Perkins, George N. McGowan.

MASTODONS FOUND IN ILLINOIS.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

MENDOTA, Ill., Sept. 19.—Some laborers excavating for an ice-pond on the property of Mr. George Lindsey, in the village of Paw Paw, Lee County, Ill., uncovered the entire skeleton of a mammoth. The excavation was on the border of what at one time was a large marsh or shallow lake. The remains were found about five feet below the surface, imbedded in a sandy clay. When exposed the bones were quite soft and easily broken. The owner of the ground, with a deplorable lack of appreciation, told the man that he wanted one of the teeth, and that he could have the rest of the animal. Thirty or forty people gathered around the hole. All who could procured shovels, or anything to work with, and commenced picking away at the bones to get out as much of the prize as they could. As a consequence, what would undoubtedly have been a magnificent specimen of our early monsters was irrecoverably spoiled and scattered. The skeleton was laying on its side, and the animal seems to have mired in the soft mud while wading in for water or food. As shown by the teeth, it belonged to the genus Elephantis, and, judging from the closeness of the enamel plates, to the species *Elephas primigenius*, or mammoth.

Correspondence of the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

FOUNTAIN CREEK, Iroquois County, Ill., Sept. 22.—In Fountain Creek, Iroquois County, Ill., on Monday last, while some workmen were cutting a ditch on John Guingerich's farm, they accidentally struck the bones of a gigantic animal. The tusks or horns, as they are called, are 9 feet long and 20 inches in circumference, and are somewhat decayed. The lower jaw and teeth are in a fine state of preservation, as are, indeed, all the rest of the bones not yet exhumed. The teeth are simply perfect, and the molars weigh 4½ pounds. Three of the leg bones, parts of the head, most of the ribs and vertebræ have been secured, and it is probable that the remaining ones will soon be unearthed.

A COAST STORM.

The following was received at the Signal Office in this City last night:

The storm central in the Gulf this morning is now central near Jacksonville, and will probably be felt along the Atlantic coast.

Violent north-westerly gales are reported between Cape Hatteras and Jacksonville.

E. B. GARRIOTT,
Sergeant Signal Corps, United States Army.

BOSTON'S AUDITORS.

Boston has had but three City Auditors during its municipal existence. Mr. William Hayden was appointed by Mayor Quincy, and he resigned in 1841, when he was succeeded by Mr. Elisha Copeland, who died in 1865, when Mr. A. T. Turner was chosen, and still retains the office.

THE NATION'S OCEAN TRADE.

FAVORING A BOUNTY FOR AMERICAN VESSELS.

THE COMMERCIAL CONVENTION'S DISCUSSION ABOUT FREE SHIPPING—JOHN ROACH COMPLIMENTED—GOVERNMENT AID ASKED FOR AMERICAN VESSELS ENGAGED IN FOREIGN TRADE.

BOSTON, Oct. 8.—The National Commercial Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock. The discussion on the free ships resolution was resumed, each delegate being limited to 10 minutes. John Boynton, of New-York, argued in favor of the enactment of navigation laws which would be all the protection needed. If such laws were passed by Congress there would be no need of subsidies. Nathan Crowell, of the Boston Board of Trade, spoke of allowing foreign-built steamers to run under the American flag, otherwise the commerce of the country would be entirely lost. Hitherto he had been opposed to free ships, but having come to realize the present alarming state of the commercial marine, he had changed his views.

John P. Wetherill, of Philadelphia, spoke earnestly in favor of subsidies, and against town and State taxes on shipping. He was of the opinion that navigation laws could not advance or hinder the progress of American commerce to such an extent as has been claimed. Henry Winsor, of Philadelphia, opposed free ships, which would, he thought, not be complimentary to the United States, as it would be a discredit to American ship-builders to allow foreign-built ships to be engaged in foreign trade under the American flag. William H. Webb, of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, reviewed the existing situation, and proposed, as a remedy, the removal of taxation on shipping; also, a duty of $5 per ton on American-built ships engaged in foreign trade; subsidies to American ships engaged in the mail service; the remission of duties on material entering into the construction of American vessels; naval contracts by the Government to native ship-builders; the use of the navy-yard as a rendezvous for ships, and the enactment of laws for the protection of American ships and shipping.

Seth Low, of A. A. Low & Brothers, New-York, said that the real question was the substitution of steam for sail, and what we must do was to put steam vessels upon the ocean. The history of sailing-ships had been already written. One of England's great advantages was her banking institutions, which dotted the world, while hardly a branch of an American bank could be found outside of the limits of the United States. He paid a hearty compliment to John Roach, saying it was his father's opinion, as well as his own, that there was no man in this whole country to whom the ship owning and building and commercial classes owed as much as to that noble man, who, single-handed and alone, was determined that he would have an American steam-ship line upon the ocean, no matter what it cost him. This statement called forth loud applause, and Frank N. Thayer proposed three cheers for Mr. Roach, which were given. Mr. Low, continuing, said that when we had 10 John Roaches in this country we would have an ocean commerce. The speaker stated that he was opposed to the purchase of ships abroad. Cheapness of money, the navigation of ships, their original cost, and their use were elements that entered into the shipping business. Cheapness of money was now doing much for us. We used to think 7 per cent. was a low rate of interest, but we were more accustomed to talk now of 3 per cent. There were many obstacles against us in navigation. Our ships were compelled to carry a life-saving apparatus costing double what the English carried, and we certainly ought to compel English ships to come up to our laws, or if we were unnecessarily stringent we ought to relax and give our merchants the same privileges with them. Gentlemen connected with a Philadelphia line had told him that their vessels were inspected by a board on every trip, before leaving English ports, and every slight defect had to be repaired, and vessels were put to all possible delays and annoyances; and yet a White Star Line steamer could leave New-York with only one blade in her screw, and no one in the United States could interfere. He was not in favor of a repeal of the navigation laws, nor yet of the proposition to ask for a bounty of so much a ton. They had got to have the support of public sentiment before they could work effectively. He was in favor of the compromise substitute, which proposed a bounty of 10 per cent. and a tax of 10 per cent on foreign-built vessels. This was a difference of 20 per cent. in favor of American-built vessels, and the difference of cost, as Mr. Roach himself said, was only 10 per cent. He believed the day for the revival of our ocean marine was nearer than was generally thought.

Several amendments were offered to the resolution, but all were voted down, and the resolution as reported by the committee was adopted in the following form:

Whereas, Results have clearly and forcibly proved that under the present condition of affairs our shipping cannot prosper, or even maintain itself in competition with the navigation of other maritime peoples; therefore

Resolved, That we call upon the Government to aid the restoration of our commerce by granting a bounty of —— per ton per year for sail tonnage, and —— per ton for steam tonnage, for a period of —— years after the passage of this act; this to apply only to vessels engaged in the foreign trade and not exceeding 15 years of age.

After the adjournment at 1 o'clock, the delegates, on the invitation of the city authorities, visited the city institutions in the harbor.

The delegates returned from their excursion down the harbor at 5 o'clock, and the session was resumed at 8. The resolution, offered by Washington Ryan, of Portland, was adopted, that a Department of Commerce be established, to be presided over by a separate Cabinet officer. The resolution of J. Edward Burtt, of Boston, that Congress be petitioned to amend the law relating to the admeasurement of vessels, so that accommodations for officers and men shall be exempt from measurement, or only such space as is available for cargo be measured, and that the English laws for the admeasurement of both steam and sailing vessels be adopted, so that American vessels will be placed upon an equal footing with vessels of that nation, was adopted.

A resolution calling for the abolition of compulsory pilotage caused a lively discussion. Henry Winsor, of Philadelphia, opposed the resolution. E. S. Osbon strongly favored abolition. James E. Ward, of New-York, spoke in favor of the resolution. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 24 to 12. Frank N. Thayer, of Boston, offered a resolution that the office of United States Commissioner should be abolished, and ship-owners and Captains left free to employ officers and men to man their ships, and to pay them off without interference from any Government officer. This resolution brought out Mr. Osbon, of New-York, who made an attack upon the Shipping Commissioner of New-York. Mr. Elwell and Capt. Snow, of New-York, defended the Commissioner of New-York. Discussion was stopped by a point of order that the convention was not trying the Commissioner of New-York, and the resolution was adopted by a vote of 18 to 12.

On motion of Mr. Elwell, of New-York, it was voted to recommend to the Senate and House of Representatives the passage of an act to set apart all Custom-house dues, including the tonnage tax collected from vessels of all nations, including our own, in all parts of the United States, as a special fund which shall be appropriated exclusively to pay bounty to American ship-owners. On motion of W. H. Webb, of New-York, it was voted to memorialize Congress to change the existing laws, which makes each individual owner responsible for all the debts of a vessel, and restricting his liability to his proportion of ownership. The convention then adjourned.

MARRIAGES IN THE GERMAN ARMY.

From the London Telegraph.

Marriages, according to an old proverb, are made in heaven, but, admitting the correctness of this proposition, it cannot be denied that the celestial arrangements with respect to matrimony are subject to considerable delays and impediments in the case of young Continental military men. In the Austrian, German, French, Italian, and other European armies, regimental officers may not wed the objects of their affections until they shall have deposited a certain sum of money, varying between £300 and £1,000, with the State Exchequer, the interest of which, in addition to their pay, is considered a sufficient income to keep them financially unembarrassed as actual husbands and potential fathers of families. Many hundreds of marriages are annually averted by a prohibition, which is justified on the ground that it violates the liberty of the subject for the subject's good. It appears, however, that a sort of matrimonial epidemic has recently set in among the subaltern officers of the Austrian Army, in which the amount of the so-called "caution money" is fixed at 12,000 florins; and so numerous have been the applications for permission to wive reaching the Ministry of War within the last few months that the authorities contemplate doubling the amount in question for officers up to the rank of Captain, while leaving it unaltered for Majors and Lieutenant-Colonels, whose higher pay better enables them to incur the additional expenses of married life than do the slender salaries of Captains and subalterns. A profound sensation has been created in junior military circles of the Empire by the announcement that this measure, which will condemn many hundreds of matrimonial candidates to long years of celibacy, is about to be submitted to the approval of the Emperor; and it is possible that his Majesty, who has practically illustrated his predilection for early marriages somewhat conspicuously in his own family, may refuse to sanction so arbitrary an edict.

THE GLASGOW BANK SHAREHOLDERS.

From the London Telegraph.

Some notice has been taken in the Scotch newspapers of a peculiar result of the City of Glasgow Bank failure, little to be foreseen 18 months ago, when the sufferings of the unfortunate shareholders aroused so much genuine and merited pity. The curtain will soon drop upon what has been a most successful liquidation, for all the bank's debts have been paid off, and yet much of its property has still to be realized. The payment of the debts was due to the rapidity with which heavy calls were made upon the contributories—a course for which there is much to be said on many grounds, but the immediate effect of which was that each in succession swept into insolvency a certain number of shareholders, the list of solvent survivors narrowing with each call. At this moment a certain number of these remain, substantial if not wealthy men; all the others have "gone under," have disappeared from view in pauperism, bankruptcy, lunacy, or death. Yet the bank's estate has very valuable potentialities about it, and careful management makes it almost certain that from these will come an excellent surplus. Stock Exchange opinion in Scotland estimates this surplus as equivalent to a return of at least £1,500 for every £100 of stock, which is considerably more than half the total calls. According to custom, and, we assume, law, this surplus belongs only to those who have paid in full; the others who could just pay enough to be ruined cannot participate in what belongs of right to those who were rich enough to pay in full and escape ruin. The latter gain in fact by the destruction of their fellows; for if the beggared shareholders had been originally so poor as not to pay anything, the calls upon the richer contributories would have been all the heavier, and yet they would not have a farthing more returned to them. It is a hard case, and a peculiar illustration of the saying that "to him that hath shall be given." The solvent shareholders have, in fact, a stake in a sort of Tontine; they, the survivors, get everything, and the longer the list of vanished members the more valuable their reversion. Surely something can be done to alleviate what seems a grave hardship.

WHEAT AT HOME AND ABROAD.

CAREFUL ESTIMATES OF THE YIELD HERE—CONDITION OF EUROPEAN CROPS.

From Bradstreet's for Oct. 9.

Reports to Bradstreet's from the wheat-growing regions of the United States, down to Sept. 25, indicate that the total out-turn of wheat for 1880 will not be in excess of 465,691,000 bushels. Our returns from the great wheat-producing States of Illinois and Iowa are quite up to earlier estimates, but it is probable, when the full returns of the thrashing in those States are summed up, that the total product of the country will not exceed 455,000,000 bushels. The out-turn for the Pacific States, based on trustworthy returns and estimates, is calculated to be 35,000,000 bushels. The export of wheat from the United States last year was, in round numbers, 185,000,000 bushels. It is estimated that the requirement for home consumption from this season's crop will amount to 261,000,000 bushels. On this basis, and taking the total out-turn at 455,000,000 bushels, there will be about 184,000,000 bushels surplus from the wheat crop of 1880. A general summary of the wheat crop for 1880, with reference to territorial divisions, is as follows:

	Bushels.
Western States	338,067,000
Southern States	41,929,000
California and Oregon	35,000,000
Middle States	36,595,000
Colorado, Nevada, and the Territories	10,000,000
New-England	1,100,000
Total	465,691,000

The earlier estimates of the wheat crop of the United States for 1880 varied from 475,000,000 to 555,000,000 bushels. Some few conservative heads hesitated and refused to credit the estimates, but a belief that the out-turn would reach 490,000,000 or 500,000,000 bushels gained wide acceptance. This was before the thrashing. Before the thrashing of 1879, the estimates varied from 475,000,000 to 500,000,000 bushels; but when the time came to measure the grain it was seen that the early estimates of the yield, when under the reaper or in the shock, were wide of the mark. The final estimates of the wheat crop for the last four years by the Agricultural Bureau were as follows:

	Bushels.		Bushels.
1876-7	289,356,500	1878-9	420,122,400
1877-8	364,194,146	1879-80	448,755,118

It is generally agreed that the final estimate of the yield of Spring wheat last year was considerably in excess of the true figures. The acreage of the wheat crop in Illinois (Spring and Winter) harvested at this season is the largest on record, and, with the exception of the previous season, the average yield per acre has not been exceeded during the last 20 years. The crop is generally safe and in good condition. The wheat grown in Iowa is a shade better in quality than that of last season, and there is an increase in the yield. Minnesota is plowing her way rapidly toward the head of the list of wheat-growing States, as is indicated by a jump of nearly 11,000,000 bushels this year in excess of that produced in 1879.

Our London correspondent writes of the wheat outlook in Europe under date of Sept. 25: Great Britain, of all European nations, can lay claim to the most satisfactory harvest this year. Yet, recent severe rains, particularly in the north, have seriously injured the crops not yet garnered. The official returns of the London Board of Trade for August give our present wheat acreage at 2,909,146 acres, as against 2,809,944 acres in 1879—an increase of 7 per cent. As the average yield per acre for the three years 1876-8 was 27½ bushels it may be seen that we expect an appreciable increase of wheat this year, with no evil effects from the bad weather. The excellent reports as to our harvest thus far seem to be well founded, and taking 27½ bushels per acre as a fair average, the wheat crop this year is placed at 80,001,570 bushels. Subtracting from this 2¼ bushels per acre for seed, the quantity left for home consumption is 73,600,997 bushels. No less than 66,126,709 hundredweight were received from the United States during the past 12 months, against 30,462,601 hundredweight the preceding year. The amount of wheat imported in 1879 to meet our home demand, (111,580,000 bushels,) added to our net crop that year, (70,982,411 bushels,) gives the total requirement for wheat that year, 182,563,411 bushels. The net estimated crop for 1880 deducted from this gives 109,162,514 bushels of wheat as our probable demand for foreign wheat this year. Russia's great wheat tracts are this year sadly wanting. Prussia proper has suffered considerably from the weather, and the average was far from reached; Austria shows a slight advance on last year, but nothing like what was looked for, being under the average, while Hungary is expected to return about 5 per cent. over the average. Mecklenburg and some parts of Austria being reported at 5 per cent. deficit. The rich fields of Roumania, however, are 25 per cent. above. France reports better than any of its neighbors, but as we have been transshipping large quantities of wheat thither from these shores she will have a long arrearage to pull up. The crop of 1879 was 60,000,000 quintals; the estimated crop this year is 70,000,000 quintals.

JEROME PARK RACES.

THE PROGRAMME FOR THE FOURTH DAY OF THE MEETING.

This will be the fourth day of the meeting of the American Jockey Club, and for which a long and interesting programme has been prepared. Saturday is usually a gala day at Jerome Park, for the ladies are always present in strong force, and, with their elaborate toilets, add beauty to the scene. There will be five events, one of which will be a race of heats, always an interesting feature. The first race is to be a free handicap sweepstakes of a mile and three-quarters, the acceptances for which are Mintzer, with 103 pounds; Checkmate, 117 pounds; Franklin, 94 pounds; Monitor, 118 pounds, and Grenada, 108 pounds. Following this will be the mile heats for a purse of $600, the entries being George L. Lorillard's ch. c. Harold, 4 years, 118 pounds; C. Chase's b. c. Bowstring, 4 years, 115 pounds; Dwyer Brothers' b. c. Elias Lawrence, 3 years, 105 pounds; W. C. Daley's b. c. Ingomar, 3 years, 99 pounds, and D. J. Crouse's b. f. Dawn, 3 years, 90 pounds. This must necessarily be a close and exciting race. The third race will be a selling affair of three-quarters of a mile, with special weights and allowances, and the entries are Gossip, 3 years, with 87 pounds; King Nero, 2 years, 90 pounds; Faith, 2 years, 77 pounds; Charley Gorham, 5 years, 105 pounds, and Susquehanna, 6 years, 105 pounds. The fourth race will be the Welter Cup, for gentleman riders, and those entered are Surge, with 150 pounds; Spartan, 140 pounds; Kingcraft, 145 pounds; Rosalie, 147 pounds, and Valerie, 150 pounds. The sport is to conclude with a handicap steeple-chase over the full course, and there is a long list of entries, including Day Star, with 147 pounds; Faustina, 135 pounds; Disturbance, 150 pounds; Bertha, 140 pounds; Judith, 140 pounds; Pomeroy, 145 pounds; Skylark, 150 pounds; Franklin, 139 pounds; Bay Rum, 127 pounds; Lizzie D., 133 pounds; Frank Short, 137 pounds; J. H. Haverly, 117 pounds; Jerry, 129 pounds, and Corystes, 130 pounds.

A HORSE ON A RAILROAD TRESTLE.

From the Milwaukee Wisconsin, Oct. 1.

The freaks of drunken men take turns that surprise everybody, themselves included. The newspapers chronicle many of these insane freaks, but none more sensational than the performance of James Streden, an employe of the Bay View Rolling Mills, last evening. James had been up at West Bend attending a gathering of friends, and in driving his one-horse buggy through this city toward Bay View last evening, switched off from Kinnickinnick-avenue in the Twelfth Ward and took the St. Paul railway track to cross the Kinnickinnick River on the railroad bridge. The bridge has for a bottom only ties placed about 22 inches apart, and the task of walking across on a dark night like that of yesterday is quite a ticklish one even for a sober man. For a horse, and especially for a horse controlled by a drunken driver, the task is well nigh impossible. Streden, however, was not sober enough to take in a greater fact than that a bridge lay before him and must be crossed. Therefore, when his horse hesitated for a moment he applied the whip, and the noble animal commenced his perilous trip across on the bridge ties. Cautiously and very slowly the horse felt its way step by step till he had nearly completed one-half the distance across, when the drunken man became impatient and struck the animal with his whip. A false step, a stagger, and a final plunge told the story of the horse's drop of 15 feet into the water below. The wrench and snapping of the harness and thills threw Streden out, and he, happily, followed the horse into the chill waters of the muddy river. Officer Weisner and Mr. Davidson heard the double splash, and ran to the river in time to see the horse swim out and clamber up an incline to the dock, while Streden, now nearly sober, was making efforts to keep his head above water. To draw the man to the shore was but the work of a moment, when it was found that he had suffered some scratches and bruises; but with the inexplicable luck of drunken men, he had no bones broken, and had suffered no internal injury. The buggy, which remained lodged between ties on the bridge, was the most used-up member of the trio, and was removed before the next train was due.

FALLING INTO BOILING OIL.

EASTPORT, Me., Oct. 8.—Etta Calder, 16 years of age, while working in Young's sardine factory, fell into a pan of boiling oil to-day, and was so terribly burned about the body that she died to-night.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS.

CARS THROWN FROM THE TRACK.

TWO PERSONS KILLED AND SEVERAL INJURED AT LITTLETON, MASS.

BOSTON, Oct. 8.—The through western train for Boston—the "Tunnel Express"—on the Fitchburg Road, met with an accident last night at Littleton, Mass., by which two persons were killed and several injured. The train, which was due here at 9:30 P. M., was 20 minutes late, and was rounding a curve near Littleton Station when the accident occurred. The engine, the baggage, the smoking, and the parlor car passed the station, when, through some unknown cause, the two rear cars were derailed, and came in collision with some freight cars standing on a side track. Enos Varney, of Charlestown, the master car-builder of the road, had his head terribly crushed, and was instantly killed. Mr. Falconer, of Ayer Junction, who was also terribly crushed, died in a few moments. Most of the injured persons were brought to this city, and will nearly all recover. Dexter E. Tompkins, of Charlestown, with his wife and mother-in-law, were among the injured very seriously, and could not be removed from Littleton. Isaac Sargent, brakeman, had a hand sprained and several cuts on the body. T. J. Dickey, Assistant Roadmaster, had a severe scalp wound and a cut in the shoulder. H. W. Ball, of Waverly, Mass., was slightly injured. Mrs. Albert Cox, of Charlestown, sustained painful injuries about the back. Several others were slightly injured, but were able to reach their destinations without assistance. Their names could not be ascertained, as they left the depot immediately upon the arrival of the train. There were about 40 passengers on the train, many of whom were returning from the Unitarian Convention at Saratoga.

CRIMINALS AND THEIR DEEDS.

TWO MEN LYNCHED IN VIRGINIA—OTHER OFFENSES AND PROCEEDINGS.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 8.—An account has reached here of an outrage perpetrated a few nights ago on a widow named Massie, or her daughter, living in Nelson County, by two white men, George Lowry, and his brother-in-law, David Thomas, the latter of whom is said to have robbed the house while Lowry committed the inhuman act. The men are reported to have been arrested, tried before a Justice, and committed to jail, but that the officer having them in charge was overpowered by an armed body of citizens, who visited summary justice by hanging both culprits to a tree near Massie's mill, in Nelson County.

DANVILLE, Va., Oct. 8.—In the case of De Jarnette, convicted of the murder of his sister and sentenced to be hanged on Oct. 29, the Supreme Court of Appeals has awarded a writ of error and supersedeas, and will hear the case at Richmond in December next.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., Oct. 8.—Sheriff George P. Conover, with his Deputies, from Burlington County, started for Trenton yesterday with several prisoners for the State prison. Among them was Thomas Fitzgerald, of New-York, sentenced to two years for stealing a diamond pin from George C. Evans, of Philadelphia, during the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in this city. When near Florence Station, Fitzgerald jumped from the train, having picked the lock of his handcuffs with a toothpick, which he held in his mouth. As soon as his escape was discovered Sheriff Conover gave orders to his Deputies to proceed on their way with the prisoners, while he and two assistants started in pursuit of the fugitive, who had made for a dense piece of woods. After chasing him for about two miles he was caught and tied with ropes, and is now in prison. On his capture Fitzgerald told the Sheriff to look out for him as he would try it again.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 8.—J. T. Evans, who arrived here yesterday on the ship Cambrian Monarch, from Sydney, was arrested on landing, under an extradition warrant for forgery, to the amount of £800, committed in Sydney. The sum of £730 was recovered from him.

Near the town of Bisbee, Arizona, last Tuesday, a man named Dodson attempted to outrage a young lady, whose name is unascertained. Her father having rescued her, Dodson presently returned with a carbine, and fired two shots, one killing the girl's brother and the other wounding the girl herself in the arm. Dodson escaped, but a party is in pursuit of him.

SOUTH QUEBEC, Oct. 8.—Two sailors from the ship Bosphorus, lying off Foundry Wharf, quarreled last night. One of them drew a knife and stabbed the other to the heart, killing him instantly. The murderer was arrested.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 8.—On Wednesday last, at Concordia, Bolivar County, Miss., a difficulty occurred between B. T. Owen, a Justice of the Peace, and J. W. Glover, a farmer. Owen was holding his court, and Glover made a disturbance and was ordered under arrest by Owen. Pistols were at once drawn by both and firing commenced. Owen fell dead, and Glover ran about 300 yards and fell. He died after lingering eight hours. They were both young men of good standing in the community.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—A young man named Arthur Willis, who yesterday morning was arrested here on a charge of stealing from his employer, left here to-day in charge of Detective Hagen for New-York, where he is charged with having embezzled a large amount from the firm of Butler, Clapp & Co.

A dispatch from Quincy, Ill., says: "About 5 o'clock last evening a young man named Sellers, living with a family named Baker, six miles from New-Canton, during Mr. Baker's absence from home, insisted that the daughter, 15 years of age, to whom he had become attached, should promise to marry him. This was refused, whereupon he drew a revolver, and after first shooting the dog, immediately shot the mother, and then the girl whose hand he sought. He next placed the pistol to his own temple and fired. Every shot proved fatal. A younger daughter witnessed the tragedy, and gave the above facts in her testimony before the Coroner's jury."

GENERAL RAILWAY NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The report that the claim of the Minnesota Western Railroad Company for indemnity for land taken up by settlers within the limits of its grant has been decided by Attorney-General Devens in favor of the road cannot be confirmed at the Department of Justice. Judge Devens, however, authorized the statement, through his chief clerk, that the matter was still under consideration, and that no decision had been reached.

ALBANY, Oct. 8.—Justice Westbrook, on the application of the original bondholders, has appointed J. W. Van Valkenburgh Receiver of the Lebanon Springs Railroad, running from Chatham, N. Y., to Bennington, Vt.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8.—The Receivers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, at their meeting to-day, gave notice that they will pay on Nov. 9, on account, the one-half of the July coupons of the general mortgage bonds of the company, returning the coupons to the holders stamped "half-paid." They will also pay on the same date the entire July coupon of the general mortgage deferred sterling scrip. The Receivers have also ordered the payment on Oct. 25 of $200,000 additional, making, with previously ordered payments, a total of $600,000 of the $1,000,000 of Receivers' certificates issued under the order of court of May 27, 1880.

METHODISTS IN CONFERENCE.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 8.—At the session of the Methodist Conference this forenoon, Bishop Foss read a telegram from Bishop Bowman, President of the General Conference, as follows: "Injunction ordered raised; the required notice sent in view of common interests; let the Conference be liberal. Give immediate notice of time and place for meeting of commission. We suggest Elmira or Rochester." Another telegram, addressed to the Conference by Charles L. Brown, was read, as follows: "By request of the members of the Genesee Conference, and on the assurances contained in your dispatch of to-day, the action is stayed and suit ordered withdrawn." D. W. Bristol, George Loomis, and William Ready were appointed a committee to confer with a like committee of the Genesee Conference.

A telegram announcing the death of the Rev. E. H. Crammer, a superannuated minister in the Troy district, was read by the Secretary.

DISASTERS TO VESSELS.

BOSTON, Oct. 8.—The steamer Bassano, hence for Hull, is aground on the west end of Lovell's Island, in Boston Harbor. Tugs have pulled on her without success. It is expected she will be gotten off to-morrow morning.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 8.—The grain cargoes on the three steamers Robinia, Stag, and Benalla, reported wrecked at St. Michael's, Azores, are insured in a New-Orleans syndicate for $[illegible]. The syndicate is composed of the Factors' and Traders', New-Orleans, Crescent, and Teutonia Insurance Companies.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The American ship Glory of the Seas, Capt. McLaughlin, from Queenstown Oct. 6, for Dublin, has been aground and was strained.

THE RECORD OF ACCIDENTS.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Oct. 8.—Michael McCasy was found lying at the foot of the cellar stairs in A. Krothe's saloon this morning with his skull fractured. He died soon after. His death was the result of an accident, as he was a dissipated man.

WATERBURY, Conn., Oct. 8.—Two laborers named Thomas Kilroe and M. Nicol were killed here this morning by the caving in of a bank. Kilroe's head was crushed to a jelly and Nicol's body was frightfully mangled.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 8.—The false work of the new bridge at Chippewa Falls was broken to-day by the heavy timbers falling, and six men were thrown into the river. William Brown died from his injuries; the others were rescued without serious injury.

STRIKE ON THE CAPE COD CANAL.

BOSTON, Oct. 8.—One hundred workmen employed on the Cape Cod Ship Canal struck this morning on account of the discharge of the Italian "boss," and say that they will not work until he is reinstated. This is thought to be the beginning of a general strike, as it is said there is dissatisfaction all along the line.

ICE ON THE KENNEBEC.

The Gardiner (Me.) *Reporter* says that there remain 90,000 tons of ice unshipped on the Kennebec River. Of this amount 72,000 tons are already sold, leaving only about 18,000 tons for sale, which will probably be disposed of before the season is over. Over 1,000,000 tons of ice were put up last Winter on the Kennebec and vicinity. Some ice sold this Summer was put up in the year 1871.

ACCEPTING THE TERMS.

AN INDICATION OF WIDELY DIFFERING FEELINGS AMONG THE DEMOCRATS OF GEORGIA.

Gen. A. R. Lawton and ex-Gov. Joseph E. Brown are rival Democratic aspirants for the seat in the United States Senate at present filled by the latter under appointment by the Governor. Their contest is being carried on upon the stump and through the medium of letters to the Democratic newspapers of the State. In a recent issue of the Atlanta *Constitution* appears a letter from Gen. Lawton, in the course of which he says:

"A very large portion of Gov. Brown's letter is devoted to his own political record since the close of the war. I will not follow him, as the whole subject has been fully discussed on both sides in documents which have recently flooded the State. He claims, with great emphasis and earnestness, that he was right during the terrible period of 'reconstruction'—in assisting to elect Gen. Grant in 1868—in putting upon the people of Georgia the administration of Gov. Bullock—in insisting that we should promptly accept all the terms imposed upon us by the conqueror and do whatever he ordered us to do, and that quickly. If he is right in this claim, then all the true and loyal people of the South were wrong. They were wrong in cherishing the sentiment which then animated them—that it was better far to suffer and endure for a season than promptly to cast reproach upon the memories of those who had fallen in our cause. What would the world become if the weaker never resisted the stronger? Are we prepared to deny that there are times in the history of a nation, as well as of the individual, when in contending for the right, it is better far to try and fail than not to try at all? Would our present position have been as good as it now is if all had followed the example of Gov. Brown, which he sets before us with such complacency? It is, indeed, quite certain that we would not have retained the respect of our enemies, and of the world, which we now so proudly enjoy, if we had not resisted and endured so long all the threats of angry power, and held together as one man, in our poverty and sorrowing. The passive, united, and persistent struggle of the Southern people after the close of the war was no less honorable and praiseworthy than their heroism while it lasted. If this be not so, if I am mistaken as to the patriotic sentiments of her people, then indeed is Gov. Brown a proper representative of the sovereignty of Georgia in the Congress of States."

Gov. Brown promptly replies, writing to the following effect:

"After we had made as gallant a struggle as any people on earth ever did make, and were finally compelled to surrender to overwhelming numbers and boundless resources, how did we, when disarmed and helpless, cast reproach upon the memories of those who had fallen in our cause, by accepting the terms dictated by the conqueror who stood over us with an army of 1,200,000 upon the muster roll? If I cast reproach upon the memories of our dead heroes in 1868 by advising the acceptance of the terms dictated by the conqueror, did not Gen. Lawton and the Democratic Party cast like reproach upon their memories by accepting the same terms in 1872? If the acceptance of the reconstruction acts and the constitutional amendments was a reproach upon their memories in 1868, and the acceptance of the same measures in 1872 was not a reproach, will Gen. Lawton inform the public at what precise point of time between 1868 and 1872 such acceptance ceased to be a reproach? How long are we to cherish the memories of our gallant and heroic dead who fell in our glorious cause? Shall it be for four years only? If so, then I was wrong in accepting the reconstruction acts in 1868, and my opponent was right in accepting them in 1872. But if it is our duty and that of our posterity to cherish their memories perpetually, as I hold that it is, then I ask my opponent how could it be a reproach on their memories for me to advise an acceptance of the terms dictated by the conqueror in 1868, and not a reproach for the Democratic Party of the Union to accept the very same terms in 1872, and reiterate with increased emphasis the same acceptance in 1876 and 1880? If we had all accepted in 1868 we would have been readmitted to representation in Congress and relieved of all semblance of carpet-bag rule, and our present position would have been as good as it now is, four years sooner, and we would, by the wisdom of our course, in a still higher degree have retained the respect of our enemies and of the world, which he says we now so proudly enjoy. * * * The reconstruction measures secure to the colored race the right to vote under the fourteenth constitutional amendment, the race with this right secured is to be counted in the representative population of the States where they are located. This gives to the South about 20 Representatives in Congress and as many in the Electoral College, which she would not have under the fourteenth amendment if the ballot had been withheld from the colored race. This is one of the fruits of the reconstruction measures. Strike that number of votes from the Electoral Colleges in the Southern States and every man who reflects sees at once that the election of Hancock and English would be an impossibility. It follows, therefore, that I was not wrong in 1868 when I advised the people of Georgia and of the South to accept promptly the reconstruction measures and thereby secure readmission to representation in Congress. Nor did I cast reproach upon the memory of our heroic dead by my course. Four years later the Democracy did just what I had advised in 1868, and then repeated that act in 1876, and again in 1880. And without the benefit of the colored vote which was secured to the South by the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, the triumph of the Democracy in the present election would be an impossibility. In the light of all these facts, I leave it to you, fellow-citizens, to say whether I was untrue to Georgia when I told her the truth and, at the expense of my popularity, gave her people good advice."

WOMAN AS A SANITARY REFORMER.

At the recent English Sanitary Congress Dr. Richardson gave a lecture on woman "as a sanitary reformer." He observed that long before sanitation was heard of, the good, cleanly housewife was a practical sanitary reformer. The office of prevention of disease was especially fitted for women. The training required was simple, and every woman willing to go through it might become mistress by it of the destinies of the world. She should master physiology, so as to understand the general construction of the human body, and know the great systems of the body—the digestive, the circulatory, the respiratory, the nervous, the sensory, the absorbent and glandular, the muscular, the osseous or bony, and the membranous. If she would act on this knowledge there would hardly be one deformed child left in the land in one or two generations. An educated woman, who had seen the exquisite build and symmetry of the skeleton, would turn pale with disgust whenever she detected one of her foolish sisters strangling her body in tight corset and murderous belt, to make it hideous as well as useless, or who was intent on destroying the perfect arch of the foot in a contracted foot-vise, elevated on a peg-top. The educated woman would master the structure of the house, demand to have a plan of every drain-pipe on the establishment, and would insist on having every drain kept as systematically clean as the china in the house-maid's cupboard. She would see to the biennial purification of the dwelling as though a Passover were still a universal practice. Dr. Richardson concluded: One effort as a Samaritan would call forth all her powers. She will stand to resist with her full persuasive might that process which I have elsewhere called the intermarriage of disease. She will tell her sisters what that terrible process means. She will tell that disease heredity united in marriage means the continuance of the heredity as certainly as that two and two make four; that madness, consumption, cancer, scrofula, yes, and certain of the contagious diseases, too, may be perpetuated from the altar; and that the first responsibilities of parents toward their offspring ought to be, not how to provide for wealth and position over which they have no control, but that preliminary healthy parentage, which is the foundation of health, and without which position and wealth are shadowy legacies indeed. Delicate ground, you may say. I admit the fact. But in a world in which those who study the living and the dead most carefully rarely see a man or woman hereditarily free from disease, even this ground must be entered on by the enlightened scholar. I touch on it here for the best of all reasons, that the subject it includes, affecting deeply the human heart in its sympathies and affections, is one on which the influence of woman, the arbitress of the natures that are to be, is all-potent for good or evil. To know the first principles of animal physics and life; to learn the house and its perfect management; to learn the simpler problems relating to the fatal diseases; to ordain the training of the young; to grasp the elements of the three psycho-physical problems; the human temperaments, the moral contagions, with their preventions—and the heredities of disease with their prevention—these, in all respect and earnestness, I set before this congress as the heads of the educational programme for the modern woman in her sphere of life and duty.

GEN. ROSECRANS'S ACCEPTANCE.

Gen. W. S. Rosecrans made a queer little speech in acceptance of the Democratic nomination for Congress in the First District of California. It was addressed to the members of the nominating convention, and is thus reported by the San Francisco *Call*:

GENTLEMEN: I cannot but be profoundly moved by this demonstration and the interest you have manifested in the cause for which we are all working. I thank you for your vote of confidence, most cordially and fervently. By your choice you have shown what you deem for the best interest of this city and State, and it will also cause you to consider what action is necessary for success. When I entered into this contest I did so knowing that I was not able to enter into it with the active zeal of a younger man, but would do so with all the zeal my age would permit. I have always been a Democrat from my school-boy days to the time I was in the Army, and so on. The Democratic Party has always commanded my zeal and labor, and I hope that the Democratic Party of the United States and of this State will demonstrate that it is not only firmly attached to its own principles, but that it is the great national party. I hope that the wounds of war, which have so long divided the Democratic Party, and which have so often been thought to be healed in the past, but which some persons with corrupt and evil designs have again pricked open, will at last be healed and the party solidly united. We must have a united Democracy, and I will use my best efforts to unite it. In conclusion, I thank you for your zeal, and sincerely hope that you will carry me through.

WORK AT CHURCH MISSIONS

REPORTS MADE TO THE EPISCOPAL BOARD IN HOLY TRINITY.

THE SUBJECT OF COLLECTIONS TAKEN UP—RELIGIOUS PROGRESS IN CERTAIN STATES AND TERRITORIES—DIFFICULTIES OF TRAVEL—OTHER HARDSHIPS—A BISHOP FROM TEXAS IN GOOD HUMOR.

The House of Deputies of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States met in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Forty-second-street and Madison-avenue, at 9:30 yesterday morning. About 150 deputies were present when Bishop Greene, of Mississippi; the Rev. Edward A. Dalrymple, S. T. D., of Maryland, and the Rev. Dr. Benjamin Franklin, of New-Jersey entered the chancel to celebrate morning prayers. This number was increased during the progress of the service, until at its conclusion, at 10:30, all the members of the House of Deputies who are in the City were present in their seats. It was the day set apart for the meeting of the Board of Missions, which is composed of both the Deputies and the House of Bishops. At the conclusion of the morning prayers, the Bishops came in from the robing-room of the church, and took the seats which had been placed for them on the platform. The venerable Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, was led to his seat as presiding officer by Dr. Beardsley, of Connecticut, the President of the House of Deputies. He was very weak, and had to be supported to his chair. On his left sat Dr. Beardsley, Bishop Greene, of Mississippi, and Bishop Potter, of New-York. On his left were Bishop Lee, of Delaware; Bishop Cotterill, of Edinburgh, and Bishop Herzog, of Switzerland. Bishop Smith and Dr. Beardsley wore the gown of black silk. The other gentlemen on the platform were dressed as plain citizens. Bishop Smith, as presiding officer, opened the session of the Board of Missions in a brief speech, during which he remained seated. His voice is still powerful, though his body is weak, and his words were distinctly heard in the furthest corner of the church. He said:

"Brethren of the clergy, friends of Christ, and, therefore, friends of the cause which has brought us together, we meet to stir up each other to faithfulness and good work in the glorious cause of proclaiming the name of Christ to the uttermost boundaries of the habitable globe. Oh, what a noble calling is this! May the Holy Spirit inspire every one of us to do his part in sending forward missionaries on this glorious career. Bishops, Presbyters, laymen, throughout the uttermost boundaries of our country, we meet to-day, not by any means confining our sympathy and our solicitude to our own highly favored land, but advocating the cause of foreign missions, and giving up our sons and our daughters gladly and willingly, to go to distant lands and proclaim the glad tidings of salvation."

While the hymn "The Church's one foundation" was sung by the Deputies and the Bishops, Bishop Smith was led out of the church. Bishop Lee, of Delaware, the next senior Bishop, took the chair as presiding officer, and the financial report of the Board of Managers of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society was read by George Leeds, the Chairman. The committee reports an increase in the collections for missionary work, the sum total received during the last three years being $948,926 04. The increase has been in the foreign department, the collections for domestic missions having fallen off. The board acknowledges the efficiency of the Mexican League and the Woman's Auxiliary, the latter of which has contributed, in money, clothing, and hospital stores, $206,000 during the last three years. The committee recommends that in the future a systematic subscription be taken in the different dioceses for funds for the missionary work, instead of the regular collections which are now being made. A part of the plan is to print the names of subscribers annually as a supplement to the proceedings of the Board of Missions. By this means the committee thinks that more funds can be raised for the missionary cause than by the old method. The total number of missionaries now in the field for the Protestant Episcopal Church, including the Bishops, is 870.

When the reading of this report was concluded, Bishop Neely, of Maine, asked that the subject of a systematic collection of funds, as reported by the committee, be taken up at once. He thought it advisable to postpone the reports of the missionary Bishops in favor of a subject which so nearly concerned their interests, and that the time to consider this question was now, when a full House of Deputies and the House of Bishops were present. He offered a resolution to the effect that this board heartily approves of the plan of the committee for systematizing the offerings of the Church, and recommends its adoption in every diocese of the Church. The resolution was put to a vote and defeated. Bishop Neely then offered a resolution that the subject of missionary collections be made the special order of the day on the occasion of the second meeting of the Board of Missions. This was passed unanimously.

The reports of missionary Bishops were next in order. Missionary Bishop Clarkson, of Dakota, made an appeal for the appointment of Bishops to every Territory in the United States. It was wrong, he said, to overburden the Bishop of Montana with the business of three large Territories. This made necessary his traveling all the time, and did not give him a moment's leisure. "Is it right," said Dr. Clarkson, "to pile burdens on a man like this simply to save the salary of another missionary Bishop? This is now called by the Church economy. The time may come when it will be called by a harsher name—martyrdom—and if the Bishop of Montana does die from hard work, the 'deep damnation of his taking off' will recoil upon the Church which allowed him to make a sacrifice of himself." The Bishop, in concluding, said that he had 58 clergymen and 2,700 communicants in his diocese, and that the Church property was valued at $350,000, with no debts standing against it.

Missionary Bishop Williams, of Tokio, Japan, was not present, and his report was read by the Rev. Dr. William C. Williams, of Georgia, his brother. "The outlook of the mission," the report said, "is brighter, and the prospects for the future seem more encouraging than at any previous time." At Osaka, the work is going steadily forward and more baptisms are reported than in any year since 1875. A boys' school has been fairly started with 35 pupils, 20 of whom are boarders. At Tokio four different churches have been established. The girls' school at Osaka is prospering, and the hospital at Osaka, under the management of Dr. Laning, is doing a great charitable work.

Bishop Tuttle, of Montana, gave a brief report of the progress of his work in Utah, Montana, and Idaho. There are now in the Bishopric 18 clergymen, six parish schools and one hospital, and all the work of the mission is in a healthy condition. "We are taking into our schools," said the Bishop, "the sons of Mormon parents, and training them up to be, at least, loyal American citizens, which the Mormons are not; and, we hope, to be good Christians. In my diocese now we have 18 clergymen and 677 communicants."

Missionary Bishop Morris, of Oregon and Washington Territory, after describing the extent of his territory, which he said was as large as all New-England and the Middle States, said that the minimum of his wants, on a cash basis, was $65,000. In the territory over which he presided the Roman Catholic Church has one Archbishop and three Bishops, with 150 priests. He asked the Convention to consider well whether they could afford to lose the Pacific coast to the Church by a false system of economy.

Missionary Bishop Whitaker, of Nevada, followed Dr. Morris. Dr. Whitaker made a strong appeal to the board. "Nevada," he said, "will never have a large population. Her people are changing. When mining camps are full, then mining in that locality pays. When mining in a certain locality fails to be remunerative, then the population of that locality goes to some other camp. But with all these disadvantages we have a growing Church in Nevada. We have now 10 churches, 8 rectories, 80 Sunday-school teachers, and 1,300 Sunday-school scholars. The value of our church property is $126,000, and on all this property we have only $2,000 of debt. Our people are a generous people. For every dollar given to Nevada by this board the churches of Nevada have paid $4 in subscriptions for the missionary work." Dr. Whitaker simply asked from the board a small appropriation for the school for girls at Reno, which, although nearly self-sustaining, still owes some $2,000 on its property.

Missionary Bishop Hare, of Niobrara, then made the report from his mission. He said that the Indians, while they are a people of intense vigor, wild and warlike, have still a deep sense of religion. They have also a very tender natural affection. The result of the mission to the Indians has been during the last year 5 candidates for orders, 11 catechists, and 7 ministering women, and 165 persons confirmed. The mission now has 13 clergymen, including the Bishop, 11 rectories, 18 churches, and 4 boarding schools, in which young Indians are being taught not only the English language, but the practical business of life. At the conclusion of Bishop Hare's report the board took a recess until 2 o'clock P. M.

The Board of Missions reconvened at 2 o'clock. In the absence of Missionary Bishop Holley, of Hayti, a report on the condition of his mission was read by the Rev. Dr. Henry P. Hay, of Philadelphia. This report spoke with regret of the death of the Rev. Mr. Benjamin and the Rev. Mr. Alexandre, whose loss the feeble Church in Hayti could ill spare. The loss had been partly filled by the ordination of a candidate to Deacon's orders, and the advancement of a Deacon to the priesthood. The schools in the parishes at Cayes, Jeremie, Gros Morne, and Trianon are still maintained, and there are three private schools at Port-au-Prince, taught by women of the Church, which are the only schools under Protestant influence open for girls at the capital. It should be remembered, the Bishop said, that this is the seed-time of the Church in Hayti.

Missionary Bishop Spalding, of Colorado and Wyoming, gave a long and interesting account of the growth of the Church in Colorado, being allowed 30 minutes in which to present his report. From 1870 to 1876 there was little growth in population, but there was a decided advance in the spiritual condition of the Church. In 1878 Leadville sprang into existence, and in 1879 had 40,000 population. A missionary was sent there, and there is now a congregation of 1,500 people who worship in the opera-house and have a church building going up. The settlement of Leadville greatly stimulated affairs in Colorado, and several important towns sprang up, among them Silver Cliff, with a population of 5,000, which required missionary aid for a year, but built its own church, and is now a self-sustaining parish. Real progress in Church work dates from 1876. What is needed now is men and means. Three thousand dollars ought to be provided by the Board of Missions in a State which has increased fourfold in population. The results of the growth of the Church were stated briefly. When Bishop Spalding took charge of the diocese there were 500 communicants; now there are 1,800; the Sunday-school scholars have increased from 700 to 1,700; the Church property has increased from $100,000 to $340,000; instead of 12 churches they now have 28, and there is not a dollar of debt on any church, mission station, or rectory in the jurisdiction. The Bishop said he could easily spend $65,000 or $100,000, and that the episcopate ought to be endowed. Of New-Mexico and Arizona, of which Bishop Spalding is the Provisional Bishop, he said he had taken them under his jurisdiction because urged to do so, although there was work enough there for two or three Bishops. There are resident in the jurisdiction four clergymen; services are established at five or six points, and there are more points to which clergymen should be sent and at which missions should be established. He would be glad if a Bishop could be provided for each of the Territories. The progress of New-Mexico was great, and when the projected railroads were built, the Bishop could travel in Pullman cars.

After the two hundred and eighty-fourth hymn had been sung, Missionary Bishop Elliott, of Western Texas, made a very interesting report. He is a bright, active, practical man, with a vein of pleasant satire in his composition, and his vigorous statements of the Church's trials were enlivened with humorous remarks that frequently provoked the Convention to laughter. He remarked that missionary Bishops were very fond of good round sums in miles when talking of their jurisdictions, and of dwelling on alligators, prairie dogs, and other creatures as if they were subjects of work. "We have," said he, "110,000 square miles of territory in our jurisdiction, and I want you to believe in every mile of it, and you can easily see how we would appreciate Pullman cars in Texas. If you were working in that diocese, with about 100 miles of railroad to use, you would understand the difficulties that beset the missionary Bishop in reaching his charges." While the population had increased 99 per cent. since 1870, the communicants of the Church had increased 148 per cent. "That is," said he, "it has pleased Almighty God in His Providence to keep the Church 55 per cent. ahead of the population. At Corpus Christi is the Cathedral of St. Mark. It has a debt upon it. I tried to the best of my poor judgment to instruct the parish how to build the church, but the Vestry insisted on having a steeple. What could I do? The church was built with the steeple, and it is $1,500 in debt, but it is the only church debt in Western Texas." Speaking of the late Rev. Dr. Montgomery, of this City, and Montgomery Institute, which he had named to his memory, he said he would be glad of $4,800 for it, and when he heard about having $65,000 or $100,000, he felt that with such a sum they would loudly blow their bugles and charge upon the fortresses of folly. Bishop Elliott said the missionary Bishop would come back after visiting his charming friends, to be received with open arms, but if "collection" was mentioned he would be informed, "We are so glad to see you," but that there were seven others sitting up and waiting for him, expecting that he brought material encouragement. A young clergyman once wanted to know if there was any more encouraging work in Western Texas. "I wrote him," said Bishop Elliott, while the Convention laughed in enjoyment of the question, "that never, since the days of the Apostles, had there been any difficulty in finding plenty of men to do encouraging work. When you come across such a sweet young person as that [laughter] don't say 'Go West, young man,' [laughter.] Give him a dear, comfortable little parish, a sweet little rectory, and let the ladies work slippers for him. [Great laughter.] I never will tell any man I've got an easy place for him. If you want an easy place come and make it." The Bishop's remarks were heartily applauded.

Missionary Bishop Garrett, of Northern Texas, who has 100,000 square miles of territory in his jurisdiction, described the difficulties of travel he met with, and said that in spite of frequent appeals for young unmarried men to assist in the missionary work, he could not get one of them. When he took charge of the jurisdiction there were 3 churches; now there are 12. The value of church property is $46,894; 491 persons have, in five and a half years, been confirmed; there were 587 baptisms, and the communicants have increased in number from 385 to 1,005. Where there were 5 clergymen there are now 14, and where there were no self-supporting parishes there are now 4 that are self-supporting. He said there was great need of church schools.

Following this report came that of Missionary Bishop Penick, of Africa. He spoke of the difficulty that was encountered in Liberia, when not a foot of land was possessed by colonists that was not procured by depriving an aborigine of his right. This produced a feeling of enmity on the part of the natives, and presented a problem that must yet be answered.

The statement of the missionary Bishop of Northern California was omitted. At 4:30 the Board of Missions adjourned, to meet on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

CUSTER'S CHARGE AT FIVE FORKS.

TESTIMONY IN THE WARREN CASE TO SHOW THE IMPORTANCE OF IT.

The leading feature in the Warren case yesterday was the development of evidence by Sheridan's witnesses as to the agency of Custer's division in the victory at Five Forks. Hitherto, with the exception of Custer's official report, no conclusive evidence has appeared as to the operations of his command during the day. His report states that his division enveloped the Confederate right, and, having turned it at a late hour in the afternoon, finally came in upon the rear at right angles to the works. Until yesterday the inquiry had brought out no corroborative evidence, while the testimony of Confederate officers was that the attempt to turn their right flank was repulsed. Custer could not have been in the position which Major Mattison describes on the map, half an hour after the centre of the rebel line was carried, unless he had, as stated in his official narrative of the affair, worked his way around the Confederate flank, and come in upon their rear. The evidence is important as showing that when the Fifth Corps turned the enemy's left Custer had already gained an analogous position on their right with a strong force. The centre still held out against the charges of Gen. Wesley Merritt's division, but the battle was practically won, as Gen. Sheridan has testified, when the flank was carried, and the only resource was retreat from their position.

There were only two witnesses before the court yesterday, and their testimony concerned the operations of Col. Pennington's brigade, which were described on Thursday. The first was Col. Mortimer B. Birdseye, of Bradford, Penn., who acted as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Second New-York Cavalry, Second Brigade of Custer's division, when the battle of Five Forks took place. Custer's command left Dinwiddie about 8 o'clock in the morning. Two regiments of the brigade, his own and the Second New-Jersey, were dismounted about two miles north of Dinwiddie and formed into a skirmish line, but they met with no serious resistance until they came out of the woods into an open field having a house near its centre. The witness could not identify this field, but presumed it to be that designated on the Colton graphic map as the Gillian farm. When they emerged into this field they were saluted with a heavy fire from the enemy. They were also under a galling fire from sharp-shooters concealed behind fences and trees. There was considerable confusion in his regiment, and not less in that commanded by Col. Brayton Ives. A hasty consultation was held, and the result was that the witness was asked to find Col. Pennington, who was temporarily absent from his brigade, and report the condition of affairs to him. On his way to the right witness met Gen. Whittaker, of Gen. Custer's staff, who said he was ordered to bring the brigade further to the right and establish communication with Gen. Fitzhugh's brigade.

As the witness recollected the events of the day, his brigade made three separate charges, counting the affair in the Gillian field, which took place about noon. The new position on the left of Gen. Fitzhugh was to the front and left of Five Forks, with the flank resting upon the Five Forks road. There was heavy artillery firing from the enemy's works, but their shots were mostly to the right of his brigade, as they could see from the constant dropping of the limbs of trees. The brigade was ordered to advance about 3:30 to 4 o'clock P. M., and the men charged up toward the enemy's lines. The firing was extremely heavy—grape and canister—and the officers had pretty hard work to hold their men in position. They were near enough to see the rebels behind their breast-works and to distinguish their faces. In his judgment, the distance could not have been more than 70 or 80 yards, and it was not easy to keep the lines in order under the withering fire that was poured into them. It was a decidedly hot place; but they managed to stay where they were until the final charge was executed, when, with a rush, they went over the rebel defenses. The enemy fled into the woods to the north-west of Five Forks, hotly pursued by the cavalry, who followed them as far as the Boisseau field, then struck off to the south-west, and came out into the Gillian field, on the north side of the works.

The second witness of the day was Major William B. Mattison, of Newton, N. J., who was a Captain of the Second New-York Cavalry, First Brigade, Third Division, of Gen. Sheridan's command. The morning of April 1, 1865, was extremely foggy. They were ordered to move at daylight, and encountered a scattering fire of the enemy on about the same line as that occupied on the preceding day. The resistance they encountered was not very obstinate. The rebels were constantly retreating, but kept up a desultory fire which was as heavy in his front as at any point along the line. The witness recollected that the first severe encounter of the enemy was in an open field. The enemy had run out two pieces of artillery on their flank, and they faced toward them. They made a pretty determined advance to feel the enemy's position. As they emerged from the woods, and were making their way through the stunted pines that skirted the edge of the timber, the Confederates opened upon them. The fire was one of the hottest that the witness ever encountered, and the men fell back into the woods, scattered, and lay down to protect themselves. How long they lay here Major Mattison could not say, but they were presently moved toward the right to establish connection with the main body. Witness could not say how it came about, but near 4 P. M. "Forward" was passed along the ranks, and they charged upon the rebel lines. Who gave the order he could not say, or whether any such order was given. He only remembered that they rushed forward and got up pretty close to the enemy's works. The firing was so terrific that they had to fall back to prevent annihilation. It was decidedly more severe, indeed, than it was when the last advance was made; it was the impression, in fact, that the rebels were already giving way when they charged the last time. They had understood, when they made this charge, that infantry would attack simultaneously on the right, and they felt a little discouraged by the result. The last charge was executed about half an hour before sunset. The firing was pretty severe, but not at all such as it had been previously, and the number of men behind the works appeared to be less than it had been at the former attempt to force the lines. The guns continued firing until we were close upon them. The rebels fled through the woods in a north-westerly direction, and the Federal cavalry pursued them into the Boisseau field, where they drove about 100 of them against the Union infantry, which was coming down in order of battle. They passed through the infantry lines, and then faced about to the south-west and pushed through the woods to the Gillian farm. It was about sunset when they arrived at that point. The field was full of cavalry and infantry, but the witness did not recollect the name of any particular organization. He remembered seeing Sheridan at the head of a body of men advancing from the right as his troops stormed the rebel works at Five Forks. The General was mounted upon a black horse, and had his head-quarters flag in his hand; but his impression was that he was on the south side of the works, not the north. He was probably mistaken in this, as all the witnesses who had preceded him had placed Sheridan within the rebel defenses, not outside of them.

The important point in Major Mattison's evidence was, however, the fixing of the position of Custer at the time the works were carried. Custer had already turned the rebel right flank, and at the moment that the Fifth Corps was advancing along the line from the east, having turned the Confederate left, the dashing cavalry leader was rolling up their right with a series of brilliant charges. From the moment of going over the rebel works in front until they met Custer's advance charging through the woods at right angles to the works, it was, according to Major Mattison, possibly half an hour. He met Custer about sunset, and the final charge on the rebel centre was executed about half an hour before sunset. Major Mattison thinks that Custer had already turned the Confederate right when their second charge was executed, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The cry of "Forward," which ran along the lines at that time, came, he thinks, from Custer, and not from the right of the Union troops. The case will be continued to-day.

FIRE INSURANCE.

A FRENCH COMPANY RETIRES FROM BUSINESS IN THIS COUNTRY.

For the past few days rumors have been rife touching the condition of La Caisse Generale Fire Insurance Company, of Paris, whose principal office in the United States is at No. 31 Pine-street, this City. While it was generally believed in insurance circles that the Directors at the home office, in Paris, had determined to close up the American business, owing to the enormous losses the company had sustained, yet the resident manager stoutly maintained that no such determination had been reached. A TIMES reporter had several interviews with Armand Flury, the company's General Manager, who came here recently from Paris, but failed to obtain from that gentleman any definite information on the subject. It was learned yesterday, however, from a trustworthy source that the American business of the company had just been reinsured in the Imperial and Northern Insurance Companies, of England, of which Richard D. Alliger is the joint manager for this country.

La Caisse Generale Fire Insurance Company was organized in Paris in 1858, and has a paid-up capital of $1,660,000. Its President is Charles le Cesne, a politician of some distinction in France. In 1876 it applied for permission to do business in this State, and, having obtained the certificate of the Insurance Superintendent, commenced operations under the management of the President's son, Julien le Cesne. It rapidly established agencies in almost every State in the Union, and in less than one year it had over $10,000,000 at risk. In 1878 the company did fairly well, but in 1879 it met with numerous heavy losses, and was obliged to call upon the home office for assistance, which was given to the extent of $140,000. During the six months ending June last the total income of the company's American branch amounted to $188,694, while its total expenditures reached $241,569, showing a loss of $52,945 on the transactions of the half year. This last exhibit was more than the Directors in Paris could stand. They promptly recalled Julien le Cesne from his post as manager of this branch and sent M. Flury here to take charge of the management. The latter gentleman, after visiting all the company's agencies and examining its affairs, concluded that the best thing that could be done was to reinsure with another company all the risks on the books of La Caisse and retire from the American field.

Under the reinsurance arrangement the policy-holders will not suffer any loss, for not only are the Imperial and Northern Insurance Companies responsible for the debts and obligations of La Caisse, but the money deposited with the Insurance Department and with the local Trustees will be held until every claim against the company is satisfied.

The withdrawal of La Caisse Generale Insurance Company from business has not created more gossip among underwriters than the announcement made in certain circles yesterday that two additional foreign insurance companies are about to try their luck on this side of the Atlantic. The new-comers are the Lion, of London, and the Scottish Union and National, of Glasgow. The former company is a comparatively new and small enterprise, but the latter is an old and well-established institution. An arrangement was made yesterday by the managers of both companies under which their business in this country will be conducted jointly. In other words, they will issue a joint policy. It is understood that M. Bennett, Jr., President of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, is to resign that position, and take the management of the Lion and Scottish Union in this country.

FATHER NUGENT'S GOOD WORK.

SOLVING THE PROBLEM OF IRISH DISTRESS—AN INCREASED IMMIGRATION PROMISED.

Father Nugent, as he is popularly known, the Chaplain of the Borough Prison in Liverpool, who has made himself famous in England through his labors in behalf of the children of the criminal classes of that city, visited Castle Garden yesterday on his return from a trip to Manitoba, Minnesota, and Nebraska, where he has been looking after the interests of a ship-load of immigrants who were enabled to leave Ireland mainly through his efforts. They were famine-stricken people, natives of Connemara, and numbered 300 souls. Father Nugent, in the face of open opposition from the Land Leaguers, personally raised £1,600, with which he paid their passage to this country. They landed at Boston in June last, and were forwarded to Graceville, Big Stone County, Minn., where Bishop Ireland gave each family free of charge 160 acres of land, 30 of it broken, a cow, and other necessaries free of charge. Father Nugent came over in the Germanic, which arrived here on Aug. 12, with a view to seeing for himself how they were getting along, and to prospect for further colonies. He is enthusiastic over all he saw. He showed THE TIMES's reporter photographs of several young women, who, when they invoked his assistance, were shoeless, ragged, and starving. The photographs are those of plump, handsome girls in fashionable attire. The farmers are, he said, doing splendidly. They have raised good crops and are well fed, comfortably clothed, and contented. Single young men find steady employment at $2 per day and single young women at $8 to $12 per month. With all the country he has visited Father Nugent is delighted, and he promises as a result of his mission that an increased immigration will flow to America. He says that from Belgium several colonies of Catholic agriculturists are about to start for Minnesota, where they have purchased large tracts of land. This is practically a new feature in immigration hither, the majority of the immigrants from that country having heretofore been artisans and residents of the cities and towns. Father Nugent describes the intending new-comers as industrious, thrifty, and peaceable people who cannot but prove an acquisition to the country. He also says that there are signs everywhere throughout Europe that the tide of immigration will continue to increase instead of diminish. Father Nugent returns home next week. He has in Liverpool an asylum which at present maintains 160 poor boys. Sixty of them are learning the printing trade, and they publish a newspaper which has a circulation of 30,000 copies weekly.

A BODY FOUND AT THE TUNNEL.

AN ERROR IN IDENTIFICATION—TEXT OF THE JURY'S VERDICT.

Another body was exhumed from the Hudson River tunnel about 4 o'clock yesterday morning and removed to Coyle's Morgue. It was found under some iron plates, and it was expected that others would be discovered in the same place, but the expectation was not realized. The body is in a tolerably fair state of preservation. On examination Superintendent Anderson discovered that a mistake had been made in the identification of one of the other bodies. At the time the seven were taken out together one was believed to be Otto Beselin, and he was buried with the unclaimed bodies in the company's plot, in the Weehawken Cemetery. Superintendent Anderson is now positive that the corpse taken out yesterday is that of Otto Beselin. He identified it by the rubber boots and clothing, and the identification is likely to be more accurate on account of the good state of preservation in which the remains are found. The body will be kept at the Morgue until some friends who made themselves known after the other body, supposed to be Beselin, was buried, can be given proper notice. One of these friends is a handsome young Swedish girl, who was engaged to be married to Beselin. The ceremony was to take place the first week in August, or about two weeks after the disaster occurred. She was dressed in deep mourning when she came to inquire for Beselin, and was deeply affected on learning that he had been buried with the unclaimed dead. If his friends had been given notice, she said, they would have taken charge of the funeral. She and the other friends will now receive notice of the mistake in the identification, and the body will be held to await their wishes. The following is the full text of the verdict found by the Coroner's jury which investigated the tunnel disaster:

"We, the undersigned jurors impaneled to inquire into the death of Peter Woodland, after a careful investigation of all the circumstances in the case and an exhaustive examination of all the witnesses produced by the Coroner, find that the late Peter Woodland came to his death by suffocation while in the performance of his duty in the temporary entrance of the Hudson River tunnel, on the morning of Wednesday, July 21, between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock, by the falling or caving in of the said temporary entrance between the working shaft and the caisson proper of the Hudson River Tunnel Company.

"And further, that while, like all great undertakings, this enterprise may be considered a bold one, and some portions of the labor connected with it may be deemed extra-hazardous, yet we find that no fault or blame attaches to its projector, Col. De Witt C. Haskin, or the Board of the Hudson River Tunnel Company, or either of them, directly or indirectly, connecting them with the death of the late Peter Woodland."

The verdict was signed by all the jurors present.

TWO SMALL ELEPHANTS.

Messrs. Charles Reiche & Brother have received by the steam-ship Oxfordshire, Capt. C. J. Jones commander, from Singapore, two of the smallest and most wonderful elephants ever exhibited in this country or in Europe. The famous "Baby Elephant," born in Philadelphia, and about which so much has been written, is larger than either of the elephants which the Messrs. Reiche have secured. The "Baby Elephant" was 44 inches in height. The elephants which arrived in the Oxfordshire are respectively 30 inches and 38 inches in height. Both of these are covered with strong black hair nearly two inches in length, and are said to be the first of the kind ever shown in any country at a public exhibition. The smallest one sways to and fro like the largest elephant that ever howled under a circus tent. He is as frisky and playful as a kitten, and will delight hundreds of romping children who can see him to-day in the New-York Aquarium. Both of the elephants are perfectly harmless. Their tusks are beginning to grow, but they permit any one to fondle their trunks, and seem always to be on the scent for pea-nuts and candy. They have smaller ears than the "Baby Elephant," and are much more attractive. Mr. Reiche says that they are worth $10,000. They were captured on the Malay Peninsula. Mr. J. F. Briggs, of the Aquarium, will take them from No. 55 Chatham-street through the streets this morning, to the Aquarium, at Thirty-fifth-street and Broadway. Mr. Fritz Ditzel, the manager for Mr. Reiche, says he feeds the elephants on hay, boiled rice, and bread. He calls them the woolly elephants.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 8, 1880.

Trade in live stock generally this morning was slow, with a downward tendency in values. At Sixtieth-Street Yards horned Cattle sold at 8¼c.@10½c. ⅌ lb., weights 5 to 8 cwt. At Harsimus Cove Yards prices were 8¼c.@10½c. ⅌ lb., weights 5¼ to 9 cwt. From 54 to 57 lb. has been allowed net; general sales on 55 to 56 lb. net. Quality poor to fair with a good top. Milch Cows held on sale. Coarse quality grass-fed Calves sold at $2@$2 85 ⅌ cwt. Meal-fed Calves, 3c.@3½c. ⅌ lb.; Veals, 5c. ⅌ lb. Sheep sold at $4 40@$4 80 ⅌ cwt.; Lambs, $5 50@$6 06¼ ⅌ cwt. Quality of the flocks in hand coarse to fair, with a good top in Lambs. Live Hogs held on sale; City dressed not quoted at noon.

SALES.

At Sixtieth-Street Yards.—A. Furst sold for self 24 Kentucky Steers, 8¾c.@9¾c. ⅌ lb., with $18 on 19 head, weights 5 to 7½ cwt. F. Joseph sold for self 142 Illinois Steers: 91 head, 9c.@9¾c. ⅌ lb., 45 head, 10c. ⅌ lb., with $17 on 34 head, 5 head, 10½c. ⅌ lb., weights 7 to 7¾ cwt. J. H. Hume sold 69 Calves, 315 lb., $3 15 ⅌ cwt.; 91 State Sheep, 80¼ lb., 4¾c. ⅌ lb.; 124 State Lambs, 63¾ lb., $5 60 ⅌ cwt. Dillenbeck & Dewey sold 73 Calves, 291 lb., 3¼c. ⅌ lb.; 4 Calves, 183 lb., 3¾c. ⅌ lb. Davis & Hallenbeck sold 69 Calves, 209 to 300 lb., $3 25@$3 35 ⅌ cwt.; 7 Calves, 285 lb., 3c. ⅌ lb.; 5 Veals, 203 lb., 5c. ⅌ lb. Kirby & Co. sold 173 State Lambs: 12 head, 55 lb., 5½c. ⅌ lb., the rest of the flock, 66 to 69 lb., $6@$6 06¼ ⅌ cwt.; 5 Sheep, 86 lb., 4½c. ⅌ lb.

At Fortieth-Street Hog Yards.—Smith & Reid hold on sale 2 car-loads of Ohio Hogs and a few head of State Hogs.

At Harsimus Cove Yards.—Coney & McPherson sold for Wilkerson, Slater & Co. 63 Kentucky Steers: 28 head, 8c.@8¾c. ⅌ lb., 35 head, 9c. (with $18 off on 18 head) to 9½c. ⅌ lb., weights 5¾ to 6¾ cwt.; for D. Wunder 38 Kentucky Steers: 28 head, 9½c.@9¾c. ⅌ lb., with $19 off the lot, 10 head, 10c. ⅌ lb., weights 7 to 7¾ cwt.; for J. McArdle 61 Ohio Steers, 9½c.@10c. ⅌ lb., including 4 head at 10½c. ⅌ lb., weights 8 to 9 cwt.; for Briggs & Dunn 16 Ohio Steers, 9½c.@9¾c. ⅌ lb., weights 6¾ to 7¼ cwt.; for L. Ashbrook 16 Kentucky Steers, 7¾c.@8¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt.; for P. Pepper 107 Virginia Steers: 56 head, 8c.@8¾c. ⅌ lb., with $10 off on 10 head, 51 head, 9c.@9¼c. ⅌ lb., weights 6 to 7¼ cwt.; for N. Lehman 38 Virginia Steers, 9c.@10c. ⅌ lb., weights 7 cwt., scant, to 7½ cwt.; for Rankin, Sparrow & Co. 38 Indiana Steers: 28 head, 7¾c.@7¾c. ⅌ lb., 10 head, 8c.@8¼c. ⅌ lb., weights 5¾ to 6¾ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for self 162 Colorado Steers, 7c.@7¾c. ⅌ lb., with $10 off on 40 head, weights 6¾ to 6¾ cwt.; 96 Ohio Steers: 34 head, 7¾c.@8¼c. ⅌ lb., the rest of the herd 9c.@9¾c. ⅌ lb., with $10 off and $2 on the herd, weights 6¼ to 7¼ cwt. F. Samuels sold for self and Company 98 Ohio Steers: 35 head, 8¼c.@8¾c. ⅌ lb., 34 head, 9c. ⅌ lb., 29 head, 10c.@10¼c. ⅌ lb., with $35 on the herd, weights 6 to 8¾ cwt. H. Westheimer sold on commission 79 Ohio Steers, 8¾c.@9¾c. ⅌ lb., with $3 50 off and $14 on the herd, weights 6¾ to 7¼ cwt.; for P. Pepper 56 Virginia Steers, 8¾c.@9¾c. ⅌ lb., with $19 off and $7 50 on the herd, also 8 head at 9¾c. ⅌ lb. and 50c. on ⅌ head, weights 6¾ to 7¾ cwt. H. Meyer sold for self 171 Illinois Steers: 47 head 9c.@9¾c. ⅌ lb., 124 head 9¾c. ⅌ lb., with $46 off and $78 on the lot, weights 6¾ to 7¾ cwt. W. Siegel sold for self and Morris 101 Texas Steers, 6¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 5¼ cwt.; 179 mixed Texas and Colorado Steers, 7¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; 35 Illinois Steers, 8¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 6 cwt. W. R. Dudley & Son sold for selves and Post 34 Illinois Steers, 8¾c.@9c. ⅌ lb., with 50c. on ⅌ head, on 17 head, weights 6¾ to 7 cwt., scant; on commission 68 mixed Colorado and Texas Steers, 6¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; 109 Missouri Steers, 6¾c.@7c. ⅌ lb., with 50c. off ⅌ head on 34 head, and 50c. on ⅌ head on 25 head, weight 5¾ cwt. E. O'Donnell sold on commission 55 Virginia Steers, 8¼c.@9c. ⅌ lb., with $25 on 35 head, weights 6¾ to 7 cwt. D. J. Culver sold for P. Pepper 55 Virginia Steers, 9c. ⅌ lb., with $27 off the herd, weights 6¾ to 7 cwt. J. F. Sadler sold on commission 15 Texas Steers, 7¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 5¾ cwt., scant; 119 Kentucky Steers, 9¾c.@10c. ⅌ lb., with $32 50 off the herd, weights 7¾ to 8¾ cwt.; 65 Ohio Steers, 9¾c. ⅌ lb., including 4 head at 8c.@9¾c. ⅌ lb., weights 6¾ to 7¾ cwt.; 15 Bulls, 773 lb., $2 30 ⅌ cwt.; 7 Calves, 194 lb., 2c. ⅌ lb.; 8 Lambs, 61 lb., 5¼c. ⅌ lb. Newton & Holmes sold 178 Iowa Steers: 35 head, 7¾c. ⅌ lb., 22 head, 8c. ⅌ lb., the rest of the herd, 8¾c.@9¾c. ⅌ lb., with $50 off the herd, weights 6 to 7¼ cwt.; 213 Michigan Sheep, 87 lb., $4 30 ⅌ cwt. Kase & Pidcock sold 420 Western Sheep, 88 to 103 lb., $4 45@$4 60 ⅌ cwt.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth-Street Yards for yesterday and to-day: 829 head of horned Cattle, 13 Cows, 654 Veals and Calves, 7,178 Sheep and Lambs, of which 34 car-loads of horned Cattle and 9 car-loads of Sheep and Lambs were late to arrive.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth-Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day: 3,784 Hogs, of which 6 car-loads were late to arrive.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove Yards for yesterday and to-day: 2,638 head of horned Cattle, 9 Cows, 8,641 Sheep and Lambs, 92 Calves, 4,657 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 8.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1,700 head; total for the week thus far, 9,500 head; for same time last week, 9,725 head; receipts consigned through, 228 cars; market steady, with a fair demand; extra Steers, $5@$5 20; choice, $4 70@$4 90; good shippers', $4 35@$4 65; Cherokees, $3 30@$3 80; light Steers, $3 25@$3 55; best grades disposed of. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 2,100 head; total for the week thus far, 11,600 head; for same time last week, 6,500 head; receipts consigned through, 7 cars; good demand and prices a shade higher; offerings light; sales, fair to good Western at $3 90@$4 25; choice, 110 to 120 lb. average, at $4 40@$4 65; Canada Lambs, $5 15; all sold. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 3,400 head; total for the week thus far, 41,000 head; for same time last week, 44,000 head; receipts consigned through, 118 cars; market dull, weak, and lower; offerings compare favorably with last week; sales, fair to good Yorkers at $4 85@$5 10, mostly at $4 90@$5; mixed light, $4 50@$4 70; heavy and medium, $5@$5 10; a few selected Philadelphia, $5 20; Pigs, $4 25@$4 40; several cars remain unsold.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 8.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports: Hogs—Receipts, 12,000 head; shipments, 3,500 head; choice in good demand; other grades dull; mixed packing, $4 50@$4 75; light 5c. higher, at $4 70@$4 95; choice heavy active at $5@$5 20; all were sold, market closing steady. Cattle—Receipts, 6,000 head; shipments, 1,200 head; a few tops here are held very firm; market active for shipping; common to medium, $3 60@$4 30; good to choice, $4 50@$5; exports, $5 25@$5 75; native butchers' steady; Cows, $2 25@$3 50; Bulls, $2@$3; Calves, $4@$5 50; do. ⅌ head, $8@$12; stockers, $2 60@$3 30; natives and half-breeds, $3 25@$3 50; Texans, $2@$3 15; through Texans, $2 60@$2 90. Sheep—Receipts, 1,000 head; market steady and firm; all sold to butchers; common to medium, $3 60@$4; good to choice, $4 25@$4 50.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 8.—Hogs active, but a shade lower; Yorkers and Baltimores, $4 60@$4 65; mixed packing, $4 50@$4 70; butchers to fancy, $4 80@$5 10; receipts, 9,700 head; shipments, 3,900 head. Cattle lower; supply altogether of grass Texans at $2@$3; receipts, two days, 3,100 head; shipments, 1,900 head. Sheep steady and unchanged at $3@$4; receipts, two days, 1,900 head; shipments, none.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 8—12:30 P. M.—United States 4 ⅌ cent. bonds, 111¼; do. 4½ ⅌ cent. bonds, 112; Atlantic and Great Western second mortgage Trustees' certificates, 27¼.

1:30 P. M.—Paris advices quote 3 ⅌ cent. Rentes 84f. 70c. for the account.

4 P. M.—United States 4½ ⅌ cent. bonds, 112⅜; Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustees' certificates, 57; do. second mortgage, 27; Erie second Consols, 93¼; New-York Central, 134⅝. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £100,000. Paris advices quote 3 ⅌ cent. Rentes 84f. 75c. for the account.

PARIS, Oct. 8.—Exchange on London, 25f. 38½c. for checks.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 8—1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Futures quiet. Breadstuffs firm; Flour, 9s. 3d.@11s. 6d. ⅌ cental for Western Canal. Peas, 7s. ⅌ cental for Canadian. Wheat, 8s. 5d.@9s. 6d. ⅌ cental for average California White; 9s. 6d.@10s. 1d. for California Club; 7s. 10d.@8s. 2d. for Red Western Spring, and 8s. 9d.@9s. 1d. for Red Winter.

4 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of the day included 6,650 bales American. Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, October delivery, 6 19-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, December and January delivery, [illegible]; Uplands, Low Middling clause, January and February delivery, 6 15-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 6 15-32d.

5:15 P. M.—Cotton—Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, October and November delivery, 6 7-16d.; also, 6 13-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, November and December delivery, 6 13-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, December and January delivery, 6 13-32d. Futures closed steady. Produce—Refined Petroleum, 10¼d. ⅌ gallon. Spirits of Petroleum, 11¼d. ⅌ gallon. Spirits of Turpentine, 31s. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, Oct. 8—4 P. M.—Calcutta Linseed, 50s. 6d. ⅌ quarter. Linseed Cake, £8 10s.@£8 11s. ⅌ ton. Refined Petroleum, 6⅞d.@10d. ⅌ gallon. Spirits of Turpentine, 30s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

MANCHESTER, Oct. 8.—The market for Yarns and Fabrics is steady; 30-inch, 60 reed, gold and Shirtings, 37½ yards, 8 lb. 4 ounces, 7s. 9d.@8s.; 36-inch, 60 reed, Printer, 30 yards, 4 lb. 2 ounces, 4s. 4½d.@4s. 6d.; No. 40 Mule Twist, fair second quality, 10¼d.@10½d.

BREMEN, Oct. 8.—Petroleum, 11 marks 10 pfennigs.

ANTWERP, Oct. 8.—Petroleum, 25f. 25c. paid, 25f. 50c., sellers, for fine Pale American. Wilcox's Lard closed at 117f. ⅌ 100 kilos.

HAVRE, Oct. 8.—Wilcox's Lard closed at 48f. ⅌ 50 kilos.

THE BUFFALO MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 8.—Flour quiet but steady. Wheat firmer; sales, 10,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth, seller all the year, at $1 00¼; 8,000 bushels do., seller November, at $1 10¼; 5,400 bushels do., seller all the year, at $1 00½. Corn quiet; sales, 15 cars No. 2 Mixed at 47½c.; 3,000 bushels do., on private terms. Oats steady; sales, 3 cars No. 2 Western at 37½c. Barley steady, with a fair demand; sales, 25,000 bushels Canada, on private terms, 2 cars do., on track at 85c. Rye inactive. Freights to New-York by Rail—Wheat, 9c.; Corn, 8½c.; Oats, 6½c. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7½c.; Corn, 6½c. to New-York. Railroad Receipts—Flour, 2,500 bbls.; Wheat, 16,000 bushels; Corn, 18,000 bushels; Oats, 11,000 bushels; Barley, 3,400 bushels; Rye, 1,500 bushels. Lake Receipts—Flour, 2,100 bbls.; Wheat, 32,000 bushels; Corn, 101,300 bushels; Oats, 47,000 bushels. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 2,700 bbls.; Wheat, 33,000 bushels; Corn, 93,000 bushels; Oats, 11,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels; Rye, 4,500 bushels. By Canal to Tide-water—Wheat, 180,000 bushels; Corn, 134,000 bushels.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT. 8.

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

[illegible]

SALES TO 3 P. M.

[illegible]

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—OCT. 8.

THIRD CALL—3:30 P. M.

[illegible]

FRIDAY, Oct. 8—P. M.

On the Stock Exchange the speculation was irregular, and there was a large decrease in the volume of business. The fluctuations in prices were unusually slight, and the market was devoid of animation. At the opening a fractional advance was recorded, which was, however, immediately followed by a decline of ¼ to 1¼ ⅌ cent., in which Iron Mountain, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and Michigan Central were most prominent. During the afternoon a firmer tone characterized the speculation and prices advanced ¼ to 1¼ ⅌ cent., the latter in Manhattan Elevated, which was in good demand at advancing quotations. In the final sales there was a fractional reaction in most cases, but the market closed fairly steady. The principal activity was in Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Wabash Pacific, Manhattan Elevated, North-west, Western Union, Iron Mountain, St. Paul, New-Jersey Central, and Kansas and Texas. Among the South-western stocks, Louisville and Nashville rose 1 ⅌ cent. at the opening, declined 3¼ ⅌ cent., and recovered ½ ⅌ cent.

The transactions aggregated 108,664 shares, including 13,400 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 8,000 Wabash Pacific, 7,000 Manhattan, 7,000 North-west, 6,900 Western Union, 6,500 Sutro Tunnel, 6,200 Iron Mountain, 5,900 St. Paul, 5,700 New-Jersey Central, 5,100 Kansas and Texas, 4,000 Lake Shore, 4,200 Erie, 2,300 Michigan Central, 2,300 Pacific Mail, 2,300 Reading, and 2,000 Union Pacific.

North-west declined from 108¼ to 107⅝, and recovered to 108; do. preferred receded from 125 to 124⅝; St. Paul rose from 98 to 98⅛, fell off to 98¼, rallied to 98⅜, and reacted to 98¼; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western sold down from 90½ to 89⅞, rose to 90⅝, reacted to 89⅞, and recovered to 90⅛; New-Jersey Central advanced from 72⅞ to 73¼, dropped to 72¼, rallied to 73, and closed at 72⅞; Reading rose from 29⅝ to 29⅞; Erie receded from 39⅜ to 38⅞, and recovered to 39; Iron Mountain sold down from 50 to 48⅞, rallied to 49⅛, and reacted to 48⅞; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy advanced from 138 to 138⅝, and declined to 136; Louisville and Nashville rose from 160 to 161, broke to 157½, and recovered to 158; Lake Shore receded from 109 to 108⅛, and closed at 108⅜; Kansas and Texas sold down from 35⅝ to 35⅛, and recovered to 35⅜; Wabash Pacific declined from 36⅛ to 36⅛; do. preferred receded from 68⅛ to 68, returned to 68⅛, and closed at 68⅜; Michigan Central sold down from 97½ to 96⅞, and rallied to 97⅛; Western Union receded from 97⅝ to 96⅞, rallied to 97⅛, and reacted to 97; Manhattan Elevated fell off from 35⅛ to 34⅝, rose to 36, and reacted to 35⅝; Union Pacific fell off from 88 to 87⅛, and recovered to 87⅛; Lake Erie and Western declined from 32⅛ to 31⅝; St. Paul and Omaha sold down from 41⅜ to 41⅛, and closed at 41⅜; do. preferred receded from 81⅛ to 81⅛; Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo declined from 33 to 32⅛, and closed at 32⅜; Pacific Mail rose from 41⅛ to 41⅜, and receded to 41; Ontario and Western fell off from 22 to 21⅛; Houston and Texas declined from 65⅛ to 65; New-York Central receded from 130⅜ to 130.

The money market worked very smoothly throughout the entire day at 2@3 ⅌ cent. for call loans on pledge of acceptable stock collateral, and at 2 ⅌ cent. on United States bonds as security. The great bulk of the business in Stock Exchange loans was transacted at 2½ ⅌ cent., which was also the current quotation at the close. Time loans were effected at 3@4½ ⅌ cent. In the discount market prime mercantile paper was quoted at 4½@5½ ⅌ cent. The following were the rates of domestic exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying ⅝, selling ¼@¼ off; Charleston, buying ⅝@7-16 discount, selling par; New-Orleans, commercial $2 discount, bank par; St. Louis, 75 discount; Chicago, 50@60 discount; Boston, 40@45 discount.

The foreign advices reported British Consols at London fairly steady at 97 11-16@98 for both money and the account. United States Government bonds were strong and ¼@⅜ ⅌ cent. higher, at 111¼ for new 4s, 112⅜ for 4½s, and 105⅝ for 5s. In American railway securities, Erie common was quoted at 40½@40⅝, against 40⅜ yesterday; Erie consolidated Seconds advanced from 93 to 93¼; Illinois Central from 115½ to 115⅝; Reading from 15¼ to 15¼@15⅝; New-York Central declined from 135 to 134⅝; Atlantic and Great Western Firsts from 57⅛ to 57; do. Seconds rose from 27 to 27⅛, and returned to 27; Pennsylvania, which sold yesterday at 60⅛, was quoted at 60⅜@60½. Bar Silver was steady at 52⅛d. per ounce. The sum of £100,000 went into the Bank of England on balance to-day. At Paris Rentes declined from 85f. to 84f. 75c. Exchange on London was reduced from 25f. 41c. to 25f. 38½c.

The Sterling Exchange market was dull, and the nominal asking quotations were unchanged. The few transactions which were effected were on the basis of $4 80½ to $4 81 for 60-day bills, $4 83½ for demand, $4 83¼ to $4 83½ for cable transfers, and $4 78½ to $4 79¼ for commercial bills. The tone of the market at the close was rather weak.

Government bonds were in light request, and the offerings were small, the only changes in the quotations were a decline of ⅛ per cent. in 6s of 1881, and in 5s, coupon, and an advance of ⅛ ⅌ cent. in 5s, registered. Railroad mortgages were moderately active, but the market was rather irregular; Erie consolidated Seconds rose from 89⅛ to 90¼, and receded to 89; do. funded 5s declined from 84⅝ to 84; Chesapeake and Ohio, class B, 6s, from 73 to 71½; Delaware and Hudson 7s of 1891 from 112 to 110⅝; Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western incomes from 45 to 49; Kansas and Texas Seconds from 62⅛ to 62½; Kansas Pacific Consols from 96⅜ to 96; New-Jersey Central convertibles assented from 108¼ to 107½; do. incomes from 88½ to 89; St. Louis and San Francisco Seconds, class B, from 79 to 78½; Texas Pacific land grant incomes from 68⅛ to 68, and Union Pacific Firsts from 112⅜ to 112⅛; Canada Southern Firsts advanced from 95⅛ to 95¼; International and Great Northern Second incomes from 78 to 78½; Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Firsts from 76⅛ to 77⅛; do. Seconds from 64 to 64⅛; Kansas Pacific Firsts, (Denver Division,) from 109⅛ to 110; New-York Elevated Firsts from 112 to 112⅛; New-York Central coupon Firsts from 130⅛ to 131; Ohio Central incomes from 52 to 52⅜, and St. Paul Firsts (Southern Minnesota Division) from 102⅛ to 102⅛. In State bonds, District of Columbia 3.65s, coupon, sold at 97⅝; Tennessee 6s, new, at 39; South Carolina 6s, non-fundable, at 3⅛, and Ohio 6s of 1881 at 108⅛.

The imports of dry goods at this port for the week ending to-day aggregated $1,846,246, and the amount marketed $2,216,843.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—OCT. 8.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	107⅛	107⅛
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	108⅜	108⅝
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	102⅜	102⅜
Adams Express	116	116
American Express	58⅜	58¾
Albany and Susquehanna	110	110
Alton and Terre Haute	21	21
Alton and Terre Haute pref.	79¾	79¾
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph	40	40
American District Telegraph	75	[illegible]
Boston Water Power	8	8¼
Boston Air Line	41¼	42
Boston Land Company	11	11¼
B. C. R. and Northern	61	65
Canton	61	61
Canada Southern	56⅞	57¼
Climax Mining	1¾	1¾
Caribou Mining	2¼	2¼
Central Arizona	7	7
Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans	35	35
C., C., C. and I.	71	71
Chesapeake and Ohio	20	19½
Chesapeake and Ohio 1st pref	28⅜	28
Chesapeake and Ohio 2d pref	21	20
C., C. and I. C.	17	17½
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	137⅛	136
Chicago and Alton	112	113
Homestake	34	34
Chicago and North-west	108⅛	108
Chicago and North-west pref	124⅛	124⅛
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul	98⅛	98¼
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul pref	117½	117½
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	117	117
Cleveland and Pittsburg	121	121
Consolidation Coal	30	32
Cumberland Coal	20	20
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	90⅛	90¼
Delaware and Hudson Canal	85	84
Excelsior Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver and Rio Grande	75	74
Hannibal and St. Joseph	37⅜	37⅛
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref	80	79⅝
Harlem	185	[illegible]
Houston and Texas	65	65
Illinois Central	113¼	113⅛
Ind., Bloomington and Western	37	37
Central Pacific	73	73½
Ohio Central	22⅜	[illegible]
Keokuk and Des Moines	10	10
Keokuk and Des Moines pref	25	25
Lake Shore	108⅛	108⅜
Lake Erie and Western	32	31⅝
La Plata	1	[illegible]
Louisville and Nashville	158	158
Little Pittsburg	3	3
Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago	100	100
Manhattan Railroad	34	35⅝
Mariposa	3	3
Mariposa pref	6	5
Marietta and Cincinnati 1st pref	8	[illegible]
Marietta and Cincinnati 2d pref	5	5
Metropolitan Railroad	100	100
Michigan Central	97⅛	97⅛
Mobile and Ohio	17	17
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	35⅛	35⅜
Morris and Essex	111⅛	111⅛
Maryland Coal	19	19
Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis	60⅛	61
New Central Coal	34	34
New-Jersey Central	72⅜	72⅞
New-York Central	130⅛	130
New-York and New-Haven	163	165
New-York Elevated	112	112⅛
New-York, Lake Erie and Western	39	39
New-York, Lake Erie and Western pref	70	71¼
Northern Pacific	27	[illegible]
Northern Pacific pref	49⅜	49⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	32⅜	32⅛
Ohio and Mississippi pref	74	74
Ontario Mining	35	[illegible]
Oregon Railway and Navigation	130⅛	130⅛
Pacific Mail	41⅛	41
Panama	185	[illegible]
Pennsylvania	58	[illegible]
Philadelphia and Reading	29⅛	29⅜
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago	124⅛	124⅜
Pullman Palace Car Company	118	116
Quicksilver	10⅛	10
Quicksilver pref	54	52
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg	20	20⅛
Rensselaer and Saratoga	130	[illegible]
Standard Mining	27	27¼
Sutro Tunnel	1⅛	1⅛
St. Louis and San Francisco	41	42
St. Louis and San Francisco pref	58	58
St. Louis and San Francisco 1st pref	75	75
St. Louis and Iron Mountain	49⅛	49
St. Paul and Omaha	41⅛	41⅜
St. Paul and Omaha pref	81⅛	81⅛
New-York, Ontario and Western	22	21⅛
Union Pacific	87⅛	87⅞
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific	36⅛	36⅛
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific pref	68⅛	68⅜
Wells-Fargo Express	103	108
Western Union Telegraph	97⅛	97
United States Express	49	49

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
American District Tel.	75	75	200
Boston Air Line	42	42	100
Central Arizona	7	7	200
C., C., C. and I.	71	71	100
Chesapeake and Ohio	19⅜	19⅜	100
C., C. and I. C.	17½	17½	100
Chic., Bur. and Quincy	138⅝	136	1,200
Chicago and Alton	113⅛	113⅛	100
Central Pacific	73	73½	300
Chicago and North-west	108¼	107⅝	6,650
Chicago and North-west pref	125	124⅝	400
Chic., Mil. and St. Paul	98⅜	98	5,550
Chic., Mil. and St. Paul pref	117⅛	117⅛	100
Chic., R. I. and Pacific	117	117	100
Colorado Coal and Iron	31	31	300
Del., Lack. and Western	90⅝	89⅞	13,400
Delaware and Hudson Canal	84	84	200
Hannibal and St. Joseph	38	37⅜	900
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref	81	80	900
Houston and Texas	65⅛	65	300
Ind., Bloom. and Western	38	37	200
Ohio Central	22	22⅜	200
Lake Shore	109	108⅛	4,010
Lake Erie and Western	32⅛	31⅝	1,100
Louisville and Nashville	161	157½	1,700
Manhattan Railroad	36	34⅝	7,000
Metropolitan Railroad	100	99	300
Michigan Central	97½	96⅞	2,300
Mo., Kansas and Texas	35⅝	35⅛	5,100
Nash., Chat. and St. Louis	61	61	900
New-Jersey Central	73⅛	72⅛	5,700
New-York Central	130⅜	130	1,115
N. Y., Lake E. and Western	39⅜	38⅞	4,250
Northern Pacific	28	27⅜	200
Northern Pacific pref	50	49⅛	107
Ohio and Mississippi	33	32⅛	1,400
Ohio and Mississippi pref	74	74	100
Ontario and Western	22	21⅛	900
Oregon R. and Navigation	130⅛	130⅛	350
Pacific Mail	41⅜	41	2,300
Philadelphia and Reading	29⅞	29⅝	2,300
Pitts., Titusville and Buffalo	33	32⅛	300
Standard Mining	27⅛	27⅛	100
Sutro Tunnel	1⅛	1	6,500
St. Louis and San Francisco	42	42	100
St. Louis and Iron Mountain	50	48⅞	6,200
St. Paul and Omaha	41⅜	41⅛	700
St. Paul and Omaha pref	81⅛	81⅛	500
Union Pacific	88	87⅛	2,020
Wabash, St. L. and Pacific	36⅛	35⅞	1,000
Wab., St. L. and Pac. pref	68⅜	68	7,450
Western Union Telegraph	97⅝	96⅞	6,900
Total sales			108,664

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s, 1880, registered	102¼	[illegible]
United States 6s, 1880, coupon	102¼	[illegible]
United States 6s, 1881, registered	104⅝	[illegible]
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	104⅝	[illegible]
United States 5s, 1881, registered	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 4s, 1907, registered	107⅛	[illegible]
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	107⅛	[illegible]
United States currency 6s, 1895	[illegible]	...
United States currency 6s, 1896	[illegible]	...
United States currency 6s, 1897	[illegible]	...
United States currency 6s, 1898	[illegible]	...
United States currency 6s, 1899	[illegible]	...

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

[illegible]

And the following for railway mortgages:

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—OCT. 8.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	123	127
United Railroads of New-Jersey	175	..
Pennsylvania Railroad	57⅞	58
Reading Railroad	14⅝	14¾
Lehigh Valley Railroad	52⅛	52⅜
Catawissa Railroad pref.	45	47
Northern Pacific	27⅝	27¾
Northern Pacific pref	49⅝	49¾
Northern Central Railroad	37⅝	37¾
Lehigh Navigation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo	16⅜	16½
Hestonville Railway	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia and Erie	15⅜	16

The earnings of the Manhattan Railway Company for Oct. 7 were $15,738, of which $2,730 came from the Second-avenue branch, $6,075 from the Third, $5,376 from the Sixth, and $1,550 from the Ninth. During the year 1879 the daily average amounted to only $11,480.

THE CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 8.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	4⅛	Mammoth	¼
Alta	2⅛	Mexican	5½
Bechtel	1¾	Mono	1
Belcher	3⅛	Noonday	1
Belvidere	3-32	Northern Belle	11¼
Best and Belcher	6	Ophir	6⅛
Bodie	6⅜	Oro	1⅜
Bullion	1½	Overman	1⅛
California	1	Potosi	3⅛
Chollar	1⅜	Savage	2⅛
Consolidated Virginia	3	Sierra Nevada	10¼
Crown Point	1⅛	Silver King	9⅜
Eureka Consolidated	17	Union Consolidated	10⅛
Exchequer	1¾	Wales	1
Gould and Curry	5	Yellow Jacket	4⅛
Grand Prize	1½	Boston Consolidated	1¼
Hale and Norcross	2	Columbus	3⅛

The Crown Point Mining Company has levied an assessment of 50 cents per share.

BOSTON CLOSING PRICES.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 8.—The following are the closing prices at the Boston Stock Exchange to-day:

Water Power	8⅛	Flint & Pere Mar.	13⅜
Boston Land	11⅛	Little Rock & Ft. S.	52¼
Atch. & Top. 1st 7s	119	New-York & N. E.	37⅛
Atch. & Top. l. g. 7s	115¼	Ogdens. & L. Cham. pf.	74⅛
Atch. & Top. 2d 7s	121	Ogdens. & L. C. com.	21⅛
Atch. & Top. l. 5s	[illegible]	Old Colony	117
B., Hartford & Erie 7s	38⅜	Pueblo & Ark. Valley	92
Eastern R. R. 3½s	86	Rutland pref	26⅜
Eastern R. R. 4½s	94⅛	Rutland com.	6⅛
Kansas City & Law. 6s	[illegible]	Allouez Min. Co.	2½
Kan. C., St. J. & C. B. 7s	112	Calumet & Hecla	235
Little Rock & Ft. S. 7s	107	Osceola	[illegible]
New-York & N. E. 7s	110⅛	Copper Falls	11⅛
Atch. & Top. R. R.	115	Duncan Silver	3⅛
Boston & Albany	150⅛	Franklin	12⅛
Boston & Maine	138	International	[illegible]
Burlington & Mo. in N.	135⅛	Madison Copper	3
Chic., Bur. & Quincy	137⅛	Pewabic, n.	17⅛
Chi., Clin., Dub. & M.	61⅛	Quincy	37
Cin., San. & Cleve.	17⅛	Ridge	4
Eastern R. R.	31	Silver Islet	39⅜

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH

No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1880.

We are receiving so many letters of inquiry as to the terms on which we receive deposit accounts of Banks, Bankers, Business Firms, and individuals that we find it necessary, in order to save clerical labor in replying to each separately in manuscript, to issue this Circular for the general information of those who may desire to open accounts with a private banking-house in this City.

We are prepared, on the terms mentioned below, to receive the accounts of responsible parties in good standing:

1. Except in the case of Banks, Savings Banks, or other well-known Corporations, or of individuals or firms whose character and standing are already known to us, we require satisfactory reference before opening an account.
2. We allow interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on the average monthly balances, when the same amount to $1,000 or over. On accounts averaging less than $1,000 for the month we allow no interest.
3. We render accounts current, and credit interest as above, on the last day of each month.
4. For parties keeping regular deposit accounts with us we collect and credit United States, Railroad, and other Coupons and dividends payable in this City, without charge; make careful inquiries and give the best information we can obtain respecting investments or other matters of financial interest to them, and in general serve their interests in any way in which we can be of use to them in our line of business.
5. We do not discount or buy commercial paper, but are at all times prepared to make advances to customers and correspondents on United States bonds or other first-class and marketable securities.
6. All deposits are subject to Check at Sight without notice.

One of our firm is a member of the New-York Stock Exchange, and we give particular attention to orders by mail, telegraph, or in person, for the purchase or sale, on commission, of Investment Bonds and Stocks.

We continue to buy and sell direct, without Commission, all issues and denominations of United States Bonds, for immediate delivery, at current market rates.

Very respectfully,

FISK & HATCH.

THE PRINT CLOTH MARKET.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 8.—The Printing Cloth market has been quiet, with only a moderate business and quotations lower, or [illegible] for respectively 64 squares and [illegible]

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—Seventh Page—6th and 7th cols.
BANKRUPT NOTICES—Sixth Page—5th col.
BOARDING AND LODGING—Seventh Page—6th col.
BOARD WANTED—Seventh Page—5th col.
BROOKLYN HOUSES TO LET—Sixth Page—5th col.
BUSINESS CHANCES—Seventh Page—1st col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Fifth Page—5th col.
CARPETS, &c.—Seventh Page—4th col.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—Sixth Page—5th col.
CITY ITEMS—Fifth Page—6th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—Sixth Page—3d col.
CLOTHING—Seventh Page—6th col.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Sixth Page—4th col.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—Sixth Page—4th col.
DANCING—Seventh Page—7th col.
DEATHS—Fifth Page—6th col.
DIVIDENDS—Sixth Page—7th col.
EXCURSIONS—Seventh Page—7th col.
FINANCIAL—Sixth Page—7th col.
FURNISHED ROOMS—Seventh Page—5th col.
GRATES AND FENDERS—Seventh Page—4th col.
HELP WANTED—Sixth Page—5th col.
HOUSES AND ROOMS WANTED—Sixth Page—4th col.
INSTRUCTION—Seventh Page—2d and 3d cols.
LEGAL NOTICES—Sixth Page—7th col.
MARRIAGES—Fifth Page—6th col.
MEETINGS—Sixth Page—7th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—Sixth Page—7th col.
MUSICAL—Seventh Page—7th col.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—Fifth Page—6th col.
NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING—Sixth Page—5th col.
POLITICAL—Fifth Page—7th col.
PROPOSALS—Sixth Page—4th col.
PUBLIC NOTICES—Seventh Page—4th col.
RAILROADS—Seventh Page—6th col.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—Sixth Page—3, 4 cols.
RELIGIOUS NOTICES—Seventh Page—3d & 5th cols.
ROOMS WANTED—Seventh Page—5th col.
SHIPPING—Seventh Page—3d col.
SITUATIONS WANTED—Sixth Page—5th col.
SPECIAL NOTICES—Fifth Page—7th col.
STEAM-BOATS—Seventh Page—6th col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—Sixth Page—4th col.
SURROGATE NOTICES—Seventh Page—1st col.
TEACHERS—Seventh Page—7th col.
THE TURF—Seventh Page—7th col.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 9, 1880.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. JAMES A. GARFIELD,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. CHESTER A. ARTHUR,

OF NEW-YORK.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—National Exhibition.
BIJOU OPERA-HOUSE—Dreams. Matinée.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—Pinafore.
COMIQUE—Mulligan Guard Picnic. Matinée.
DALY'S THEATRE—Our First Families. Matinée.
FIFTH-AVENUE—An American Girl. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—Otto, a German. Matinée.
HAVERLY'S—La Fille du Tambour-Major. Matinée.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—Hazel Kirke.
METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL—Concert.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—Ingomar. Matinée.
PARK THEATRE—A Baffled Beauty. Matinée.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Variety. Matinée.
STANDARD—Le Petit Duc. Matinée.
UNION-SQUARE—Deacon Crankett. Matinée.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—As You Like It. Matinée.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12 00
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2 00
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum	2 50
The Weekly Times, per annum	1 00

Entered at the Post Office at New-York, N. Y., as second class mail matter.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.

The Times Up-town Office—No. 1,258 Broadway.
Paris Office of The Times—Bureau of *The Parisian*, No. 9 Rue Scribe.
The Times is on sale in London at No. 440 Strand, W. C., by Henry F. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Stevens's, No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, increasing cloudiness and rain on the coast, north-east to south-east winds, falling barometer, and slight rise in temperature.

During the next few days the State of Indiana will be honored with the presence of a thoroughly representative assortment of the Democratic ruffianism of the country. New-York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and Baltimore have sent their quota of bruisers, repeaters, and "plug-uglies;" even Trenton, N. J., has been drawn upon for recruits to this regiment of rascals, and remote Georgia and Alabama join with the neighboring Kentucky in contributing money and colonists to keep Indiana within the Democratic fold. It is no ordinary emergency which has moved the Democratic Party to exhaust all its resources of fraud, violence, and cash for the purpose of achieving victory next Tuesday. It is agreed that unless Indiana elects LANDERS by a good round majority HANCOCK is beaten in advance, and so the Democracy of the entire country have staked their chances in November, and all the political future which depends on these, upon their success in retaining, by fair means or foul, the waning allegiance of one doubtful State. And yet, should the lavish expenditure of money and of fraud snatch the victory from the Republicans, the chances are that the destination of the Electoral vote of the State will be left as problematical after an election decided by such means as it was before it.

EX-GOV. HORATIO SEYMOUR devoted considerable time last evening to showing that the Republicans might have managed the finances much better than they did. They might have been more economical, and have reduced the volume of the currency, and so have made the greenback as good as gold. This is very true, but what of it? Would the Democrats have done better? Would they have reduced the currency or inflated it? Would they have made it as good as gold, or as poor, to say the least, as silver? And even now, if the Republicans have made mistakes, as they have, would the Democrats remedy them? Would they improve the Resumption act or make it worse? If they got the Supreme Court, would the Legal-tender act be declared unconstitutional? If Mr. BELMONT were Secretary of the Treasury, would the silver be paid out compulsorily, or would it be hoarded? These are practical questions, which is the reason why the venerable sophist of Utica did not allude to them.

The correspondence between Gen. GRANT and Gen. HANCOCK in the early part of 1868, which ended with the request of the latter to be relieved from the command of the Fifth District, has been published for the purpose of showing that the facts were incorrectly stated in the Fowler interview. In that statement it was said that Gen. HANCOCK removed the Governor and Levee Commissioners whom Gen. SHERIDAN had appointed, and was prevented by an order from Gen. GRANT from restoring those who had been previously removed, whereas, in fact, the difficulty arose out of the removal of certain city officials of New-Orleans. We pointed out the discrepancy immediately after the publication of Dr. FOWLER's muddled report of what Gen. GRANT had said, but it was fully explained in the ex-President's correction of some of the reverend gentleman's misstatements, which was published the same day. He quoted as one of these the statement about the removal of the Governor and Commissioners, and said that what he did, and what he had told Dr. FOWLER that he did, was to give a general order before HANCOCK took the command forbidding the restoration of any of the officers who had been removed. The difficulty with Dr. FOWLER seems to be that he was ignorant of the facts himself, and remembered very imperfectly what was told him, and then rushed his statement into print without revision or verification on a rather indefinite and contingent permission, which applied not to that statement but to what had really been said.

The *North German Gazette* (BISMARCK's organ) reprints, as a hint to the powers, clause 18 of the Berlin treaty, protecting Turkey from "undue control." But Turkey is safe enough while no stronger measures are used than the proposed occupation of one of the islands in the Levant. This middle course between bombarding Dulcigno and threatening Constantinople has the proverbial faults of all compromises. The blockade established by it would be slow and doubtful in its operation, while the removal of the fleet from Dulcigno without any decisive action would elate Albania, exasperate Montenegro, and render peace less possible than ever. The cardinal error has been that of not opening fire upon the town the moment the Albanians made their illegal entry into it; and every day that passes without active interference makes this blunder more irreparable.

The Democratic conferees have again adjourned, this time indefinitely, and the real test of harmony will be made before the County conventions of next week. KELLY's plan is evidently to triumph by dividing his opponents—that is to say, he will buy off as many of the Irving Hall leaders as promises can purchase, and set up, once more, as the true representative of the Democracy of the City of New-York. Of course, if the majority of the voters like to restore KELLY and his gang to that place of supremacy in local affairs which, for the last four years, has been steadily denied them, so much the worse for the voters and for the best interests of the City. But that very large body of Democrats who will not, under any circumstances, submit to Tammany dictation should not be left without the opportunity to vote for such a ticket as will represent the revolt of intelligent citizens, without distinction of party, against the corrupt, arrogant, and incapable rule of the appointees of a vulgar and ignorant demagogue. The Republicans can provide the nucleus for the opposition to the rule of KELLY, and they will show a very poor appreciation of their opportunity if they fail to utilize it for public as well as partisan advantage.

WHAT THE SOLID SOUTH NEEDS.

The best thing that could possibly happen to the South would be to escape from the control of the Bourbon Party, which now holds it together in a sectional attitude and makes it an object of apprehension and of legitimate attack for the rest of the country. The past record and presumed purposes of the leading spirits of that faction are such as to produce a well-grounded aversion to giving control of the national Government to a party in which they have, and would continue to have, a predominating influence. Their political power in their own section not only keeps it solid, but keeps it arrayed in position of more or less open hostility to the principles on which the national authority is based. The practices by which that power is upheld are a reproach to the Southern people and to the whole country, and a hindrance to the development and prosperity of the section, as well as a bar to a genuine coalescence of all parts of the Nation. These men are, in fact, responsible for the continuance of the sectional issue in our politics, because they keep the South out of harmony with the rest of the country.

Our correspondent who is making observations in the Southern States finds evidence everywhere of the existence of a considerable progressive element among the native whites. Not only is the rule of the Bourbons in itself irksome to those who compose this element, but they appreciate its mischievous consequences. They comprehend the wrong that is done by the political oppression of a large part of the people; they acknowledge to themselves at least its injustice, and they understand that it brings its own penalty. It keeps their part of the country backward in its development and checks its prosperity, and deprives it of the advantages which would come from a complete harmony with the North, to which this Bourbon domination will be a hindrance so long as it lasts. Divisions are continually springing up in Congressional districts, and even in whole States, which reveal the spirit of revolt in the progressive element against the dominant Bourbons. If these could result in one grand split which should sunder the native whites into two parties, and at the same time divide the negro vote or give it the protection due to a voluntary alliance with the liberal side, the solidity of the South would be shivered, the motive for a union against it in the North would be gone, the sectional issue would disappear, and a long stride would be taken toward national harmony and that united progress of all the States of the Republic which is so desirable. This devoutly-to-be-wished-for consummation would bring greater benefit to the South than it possibly could to the North.

How, then, is it best to be promoted? There was a time when it seemed possible for the Republican Party to win something from the disaffected and liberal tendency among the Conservatives of the South. Gen. GRANT thought he saw the opportunity when he was brought in contact with them and received assurances of the revival of a genuine Union and national sentiment. If there was anything that he could do to promote this wholesome tendency, to develop and encourage this desirable sentiment, and to facilitate the solution of Southern solidity, he was willing to assume the task. But the opportunity was not sufficiently appreciated by others, and now there is little likelihood that the progressive element will break away from its party associations in this canvass. The Democratic hold upon the South is too strong to be shaken off by anything but a general defeat of the party through the united efforts of the North. Such a defeat would be a blessing to the South. The Bourbons are holding their forces together in the struggle for national control. Let them succeed, and the use of the added power and patronage that would be placed in their hands would enable them to strengthen their hold, to consolidate their dominion, and to suppress with renewed energy and effect all efforts to resist their proscriptive and repressive methods.

A Democratic victory in the Presidential election would not only bring many evils in administration to the whole country, disturb and derange important matters of public policy, upset the civil service, and put back all reforms, but it would postpone the breaking up of the solid South, the elimination of the sectional issue, and the restoration of harmony and good feeling, with all their benefits, for an indefinite period. Republican success, on the other hand, would be the death-blow to Bourbon domination in the South. It would encourage the liberal and progressive tendency in that section, and hasten the day when citizens would be protected in their rights, because the self-interest of one portion of the people would no longer be antagonistic to that of another. The Republican Party is not the sectional party but the national party in this contest, and its success will promote the disappearance of sectionalism. Those who are anxious to be rid of this will do well to ponder on the probable effect of the coming election so far as the South and this question are concerned. The real friends of that section, those who wish to see it prosperous and progressive and in full harmony with the rest of the Union, must see that this result will be promoted by a defeat of the Bourbons, while their success would hinder and postpone, if it did not prevent, it for a generation to come.

THE SHIPPING CONVENTION.

After considerable discussion, mostly of an extremely vague character, the shipping convention yesterday adopted a resolution asking a Federal bounty on American-built ships, and then adjourned. This, we suppose, may be regarded as the net outcome of the deliberations of the convention. A demand is made for an indefinite sum per year on every ton of American shipping not over 15 years of age, to be continued for an indefinite time. This is certainly simple. No one can pretend to misunderstand it. The remedy prescribed for the decay of American shipping is not wrapped in a sugar coating and inscribed "proper payment for mail service." It is not even concealed under the indirect form of bounty involved in taxing foreign-built ships coming to our ports, a proposition which was gravely made in the convention by a gentleman from New-York, who added, however, that the true way to restore American shipping was to multiply JOHN ROACH by ten. The resolution of the convention is confined to putting the hand of the Government in the pockets of the general tax-payers and paying to the owners of American shipping a certain bounty for a certain time. This is protection made easy. It leaves no doubt as to who is going to be protected or who is going to pay for the protection. The ship-owner takes the money in clean cash; the tax-payer supplies it in like form.

If anybody is rash enough to ask what reason there is, in justice and common sense, why the tax-payers of the country should pay to a certain moderate portion of their own number a sum of money to enable them to conduct their private business at a profit, the answer will depend on the mood in which the bounty beggar happens to find himself. He may say that everything which enters into ship-building is taxed for the encouragement of American manufactures, and the ship-owner has a right to compensation. But why not repeal the discriminating duties instead of compensating for them, in other words, why not reduce the burden of the tax-payer instead of doubling it? Or he may respond, in the spirit of Capt. OSBORNE, of this City, that the objectors to the principle of bounties—the men who believe that, with a free market and no discrimination against them, Americans could still hold their own in the world in the sailing of ships as in other industries—are bought with "British gold." This is of the kind of arguments regarded by their authors as crushing. They cannot be disproved, because they are too vague; it is useless to ask that they be proved, for there is no possibility of proof. It is a case of throwing a great deal of mud very rapidly in hopes that some of it will stick. That British gold paid for the good sense, the superior information, and the fair and just temper displayed by Mr. LINCOLN in his address in favor of a free market for ships is simply ridiculous, and we have no doubt that Capt. OSBORNE would hesitate a good while before accusing any one man of being bought with the gold which he says is being so freely used.

There is no question that American shipping is becoming relatively and even positively weaker. Mr. ROACH, who ought to know, says that we can build as good iron steam vessels in the United States as they can on the Clyde, at an excess in cost of only 10 per cent. That may be true, but if that 10 per cent. is enough to send the orders for iron ships to the Clyde instead of to the Delaware, it is obviously as bad as if we could not come within 50 per cent. of competition, and there is no more fairness in asking the rest of the community to make up the 10 per cent. difference to the ship-builder than there would be to ask him to make up the whole cost of building American ships. Estimates are made to show that over $160,000,000 annually are paid out to foreign shippers or ship-owners in the shape of freight. It is assumed, and apparently very sincerely felt, that these millions ought in some way to be put by the Government within the reach of American ship-owners. So far as the action of the Government prevents our shippers from making the freight that action should be reversed. No sensible man would deny this. But to ask the Government to give the ship-owners so much a ton on each of their ships every year is robbing Peter to pay Paul with a vengeance. The amount of bounty is prudently left unwritten in the resolution of the convention, but it would need to be very small indeed if it were not intended to make a serious hole in the Treasury by the time that the Americans had regained three-quarters of the $1,200,000,000 of foreign commerce.

Mr. ROACH bewailed in the convention the absence of business men and merchants from Congress. If the action of this convention is to be considered a fair specimen of the average capacity of business men in such matters, we venture to think that their absence from Congress is not an unmixed evil. A line of business of very great importance to those who have charge of it and to the country is discussed for days, and the upshot of the convention's recommendations regarding it is that it should be put on the charity list by Congress, and that the fellow-citizens of the ship-owners should be levied upon to enable that estimable set of gentlemen to compete with foreigners. Suppose a like demand should be made by one set of citizens to be protected against the competition of another set, would not the demand be regarded as essentially absurd? Yet though the absurdity might be more patent, it would not be more real.

INTIMIDATED BY FACTS.

It will soon be in order for the Democratic newspapers to charge that the working men and factory operatives of New-England are being "bull-dozed" into the support of the Republican ticket. To the average Democrat, besotted as he is in his own ignorance, it seems impossible that a poor man, or a laborer, should, of his own free will, vote the Republican ticket. He must be intimidated, otherwise he would vote for the Democratic candidates. With some such notion as this the Senate sent a Democratic investigating committee into New-England last year charged with the duty of finding cases in which men had been coerced into supporting Republican candidates, under fear of losing their means of procuring a livelihood. It was thought that the committee would return with a long list of "outrages" of this sort, and that the report would be valuable as a campaign document. But, although the ingenious and inquisitive B. F. BUTLER was the guide of the committee, nothing came of its labors. There was no terrorism in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. There was no intimidation in New-England available to offset the intimidation in the South.

There seems to be some intimidation in the North, however. Indeed, the first impulse of a Democrat, wherever he finds himself, is to "jump on" the Democrat who ventures to support the Republican nominees. For a Democrat to refuse to vote for his party's candidates seems, to the average partisan, a crime which is simply indescribable in magnitude and enormity. A Democrat who does this is guilty of the unpardonable sin. Renegade Republicans would be welcomed with open arms, made much of, and paraded as illustrious examples of the power of political truth. The vocabulary of abuse is exhausted upon Democrats who forsake their party. For example, the family of DE PAUW, of New-Albany, Ind., large manufacturers and successful business men, had the audacity to sign a call for a Republican meeting of business men. This is a free country, and we have all been taught that a man might exercise what we call "the free man's privilege" without being abused or intimidated. The DE PAUWS, after considering the matter, came to the conclusion that the election of HANCOCK and ENGLISH would be bad for the business of the country, and that if it were bad for the business of the country, it would be bad for them. But the Democrats do not believe that this freedom of thought and action should be tolerated. The DE PAUWS were assailed with vituperation and abuse. They were threatened with loss of business and a withdrawal of public confidence, until one Democratic newspaper, stung by the unmanliness of its own party, was forced to say that Mr. DE PAUW, whose life is said "to be devoted to religious, benevolent, and manufacturing pursuits," has rights which should be respected. This plea in favor of a man who is proscribed for his political opinions in a free country, is regarded, we may suppose, as the rankest sort of heresy.

In the same spirit of intolerance, one P. A. COLLINS, a fresh importation from Ireland, lately assailed, in the bitterest terms, an organization in Boston known as Irish Republicans. This fellow, whose associates attempted to break up a meeting of Irish Republicans in Faneuil Hall, had the audacity to assail the members of that organization as factious and sectional, and to slander the gentleman who presided over the Faneuil Hall meeting, ex-Senator JOHN CONNESS, in an opprobious manner. COLLINS argued that Irishmen had no right to array themselves, as Irishmen, under any political banner, knowing very well that the Irish adopted citizens of Boston are usually found voting with the Democratic Party. An Irish Democratic club would please this newly arrived citizen immensely. An Irish Republican meeting must be interfered with by ruffians, and its Chairman must be personally assailed because he, an Irishman by birth, dares to give his countenance to a revolutionary proceeding.

Even so obscure and insignificant a person as Alderman "MIKE" TUOMEY, of this City, has imbibed the spirit of his party, and has lately added to his notoriety by attempting to "bull-doze" a Tammany Democrat, who, for reasons of his own, has decided to vote for GARFIELD. It was in vain that this wretched criminal protested that he should vote the Tammany County ticket. He would not vote for HANCOCK, and the imperious TUOMEY descended upon him in his business office, threatening, raving, and raising a disturbance which was designed to scare the bolting Democrat and prevent others from following his example. TUOMEY was right. His party tolerates no desertions.

One Democratic organ says that "the Republicans are pursuing a most audacious system of corruption and intimidation." In Ohio, it is said, "wealthy manufacturers are bull-dozing their employes and talking about closing their factories if HANCOCK is elected." It may be admitted, we presume, that a radical change in the Administration of the Government of the country would disturb trade. In the present condition of things, it would be an experiment. Business would pause for a while until the result of that experiment is reached. A large manufacturing concern in St. Johnsbury, Vt., the other day, considering the demand for their wares and their inadequate facilities of supply, decided to build larger works and employ more men, "provided there was no change in the political Administration of the Government by this election." A manufacturing firm in New-Jersey said to their hands: "We do not ask you how you intend to vote. As long as our works remain in operation, you shall all have employment. But we believe that a change in the politics of the Administration of the country will be bad for us. If there is a change, we shall close our works, and it is only fair to you to tell you beforehand, so that you shall be prepared for the change." The Democratic newspapers call this "bull-dozing." This, they say, far exceeds in enormity the bloody business of the Southern Kuklux and night-riders. As Americans, we have all, at some time or another, bewailed the necessity for a political upheaval which takes place every four years. Business suffers by the constant interference of Congress. Business suffers by the frequent political changes in the country. These are facts. The Democratic Party is being intimidated by facts.

HENS.

A few days ago a minister of unspecified denomination was shot and severely wounded at Stamford, Ky., by a hen. This shocking and unusual event has naturally produced a wide sensation, and will inevitably injure the reputation of hens in all parts of the country.

Hitherto the hen has never been regarded by white people as a ferocious or dangerous animal. Her chief faults have been conceded to be vanity and miscellaneous idiocy, and no one not of African descent has charged her with bloodthirstiness. Of all animals the hen is undoubtedly the most vain. It is her firm belief that she is a beautiful singer, and she persists in displaying her voice and execution at every convenient opportunity. Now, everybody knows that of all singing birds the hen is by far the worst. Her voice is thin and harsh, her method is abominable, and the affectation and self-conceit which she exhibits when executing solos or concerted music are loathsome to every person of taste. Nevertheless, the hen is always singing, and thereby infuriating hot-tempered men to madness and women to vain and ridiculous "shooing." The more one remonstrates with her and throws clubs at her the louder she sings and the more daring are her trills and flourishes. But, after all, this is merely a phase of vanity. The hen has no distinct purpose of maddening mankind by her singing, and there is no reason to regard it as an evidence of malice.

The hen's general idiocy is very strongly marked. It is commonly held that she has less sense than any other animal. The lack of sense is exhibited in every way in which a bird could express its idiocy, but there is no taint of ferocity or malignity about it. The hen is a frightful fool, but she is harmless. At least, such has always been the opinion in all Caucasian circles.

It must be admitted that strange stories of the boldness and murderous propensities of hens have been told by Southern colored men. It has often happened—so we are told—that a respectable colored person, on his way home at night, has been attacked by a hungry and violent hen belonging to a white neighbor and bent upon tearing the colored victim to pieces. In these circumstances it has often been necessary for the person attacked to kill the hen in self-defense and to carry the body home for the purpose of burying it. At least, such has been the explanation given to the white owner of the hen on his discovery of the dead bird on colored premises. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to say that the ex-Confederate hen-owner has never been willing to accept this explanation, but has received the stories of hen outrages perpetrated upon colored men with the cynical incredulity of his kind. Northern sympathizers with rebellion have been prompt to adopt the same view, and have brutally ridiculed the unhappy colored men who have been attacked under cover of night by ferocious hens. Such is the accursed spirit of rebellion and Copperheadism, and we may well hope that the time is at hand when it will be repressed with an iron and merciless hand.

If any true patriots ever doubted the truth of these stories of fowl outrage in the South merely because our Northern hen—thanks to our system of free schools and the diffusion of correct political principles—is peaceful and inoffensive, they can have no further room for doubt after the recent crime committed by a Kentucky hen. The unhappy ministerial victim of this unprovoked assault had been holding what is known as a protracted meeting in Stamford, and was sitting, after supper, in the house of a local convert. There was a rifle hanging on the wall, and one of the convert's hens suddenly entered the room, and without the slightest warning, flew to the rifle, and discharged it at the minister, hitting him in the leg. The crime bore every appearance of being wholly unprovoked, and, indeed, the minister had not had the slightest previous acquaintance with the hen. If a Kentucky hen could do this, how can any one doubt the truth of the stories told by colored men who have been attacked with even more obvious ferocity by unarmed hens?

The utmost efforts have been made to ascertain the antecedents and probable motive of the hen. It has been suggested that the minister's protracted meeting was adopted to draw together a large crowd of hearers, thereby imperiling the safety of the hens of the neighborhood, and that the attempt to murder him was a measure dictated by the associated hens of Stamford in their own interests. There is, however, no evidence to show that the matter had been discussed by the hens, or that the criminal had any accomplices either before or after the crime. The previous character of the hen appears to have been fairly good. She had never been known to attack any colored man, and there had been nothing in her conduct to distinguish her from other hens. Of course, it is said by her defenders that the shooting of the minister was a mere accident, and that the hen did not know that the gun was loaded. This excuse, however, has been made in behalf of so many criminals that few persons can now be found to believe it. The truth probably is that the hen was jealous of the minister as a vocalist, or had some fancied grudge against him, and that, under her apparently innocent exterior, she concealed a black and treacherous gizzard ready to prompt the commission of any crime.

After this who can feel any confidence in hens? Our Northern hens, peaceful as they have always been, are unquestionably of the same race as the Kentucky hens, and are doubtless capable of like passions and crimes. We cannot tell at what moment some lawless and depraved hen may seek to emulate the Stamford hen, and to take the life of some unoffending man. We need to keep on our guard, and at the slightest symptom of disorder or violence on the part of our hens to confine them in the hen-house or to massacre them without mercy. The safety of the community is the supreme law, and in comparison with it the lives and liberties of hens are unworthy of consideration.

The Albanian, like the Cossack, is a born guerrilla, and the repeated efforts made to compress both these splendid savages into the mold of regular troops have uniformly destroyed, instead of increasing, their efficiency. When a body of Arnaouts joined the garrison of Acre, just before BONAPARTE's siege of it in 1798, DJEZZAR Pasha, the Turkish commandant, was about to enroll them as regulars. The Albanian chief objected. "If you pen up my children like sheep," said he, "they will behave like sheep; but if you let them run free, like wolves, you will see how they can bite." The Pasha wisely yielded, and the Albanians, scattering themselves along the ramparts, made such deadly use of their rifles as to render several of the enemy's batteries quite untenable. A French Colonel, while adjusting his sword-belt, happened to rest his elbow on the top of the breastwork. "Take care, Colonel," said a passing officer, "one inch of elbow is mark enough for an Arnaout." The Colonel was still laughing incredulously when an Albanian bullet so shattered the limb as to demand immediate amputation.

An esteemed, but not too obviously learned, contemporary makes a sad mess of it in attempting to explain the meaning and derivation of the polysyllable which has been so often "called out of its name" within the last few days. It says: "The epizootic, incorrectly pronounced *episotic*, now prevailing in this City, is thus far of a mild type. The word is made up of two Greek words, *epi*, 'upon,' and *zoon*, 'an animal,' and signifies a disease among animals; referring particularly to such epidemics as are caused by parasitic or fungus growths." Some of this is correct, but, of course, it is as much an error to speak of "the epizootic" as, for instance, of "the rheumatic." Epizootic is an adjective; epizooty is the corresponding noun, and it should be pronounced in as many syllables as it has vowels, that is, five, and with the accents on the *e* and first *o*. Then, again, it is not only wrong, but absurd to speak of an epizooty, or re-epizooty in referring to any special disease as an epidemic. As the original words imply, an epidemic is a disease among men, and an epizooty is a disease among brute animals. An unusual, but correct, use of the word may also be noted; thus, an epizootic mountain is not one afflicted with a catarrhal influenza, but one on which fossil remains of epizoa or parasitic insects are found. It is a small matter, but it is as well to be correct in giving information.

New-York has not been fuller for eight or ten years than it is to-day. Most of the absentees have returned from abroad and from the country, where they have been spending the warm months, and strangers from Europe and every part of the Republic are here in shoals. The hotels and boarding-houses are crowded, and many new-comers find difficulty in getting accommodation. The inroad of country merchants is unusually great, and a very large proportion have brought their wives, children, and relatives with them, designing to combine business with pleasure in their visit to the Metropolis. For some years past, especially since the commercial depression of 1873, out-of-town traders have, to a large extent, staid at home, buying their supplies from drummers and agents of houses in the City. While they knew it to be to their advantage to purchase here, they consulted economy during the dull times, and saved the expense of a journey to New-York. Now that prosperity has returned, they have resumed their former habits, and find their profit therein. They flock hither from New-England, the South, the West, and Canada, and as they have more money to spend, and are in far better spirits than hitherto, they purchase freely and with intelligence. The influx from the country is visible at the theatres and other places of amusement, at the inns, at the restaurants, in the stages, horse and steam cars, indeed, in every place where strangers resort. A goodly number of people who have been living in adjacent towns and villages in New-Jersey, on Long Island, Staten Island, and up the Hudson, have come back, and ensconced themselves either in apartments or in the small houses so numerously built and building up town. Signs of advancing prosperity are seen on every hand. Many merchants report that they have never had so large a trade as during this Autumn, and commercial men of every grade are satisfied with the existing order of things. The capital only reflects the country in this respect. New-York cannot thrive unless other communities thrive. It grows with their growth, and strengthens with their strength. Notwithstanding the many houses recently put up, it is asserted to be hard to secure them, except in the region above the Park; and even there they are rapidly gaining tenants. Not since the war has the City been so crowded and so busy, and all the indications are that the crowd and the business will continue. Many people residing elsewhere will be here during the Winter, which promises to be an unusually active season, full of social and other allurements. What with the opera, the theatres, the concerts, and no end of amusements and entertainments, public and private, it will be strange if New-York shall not be able to keep itself thronged from now until the close of the coming Spring.

On Wednesday last, as yesterday's TIMES narrated, JAMES J. POWERS, aged 13 years, was intrusted by his father with $85 to pay a rent bill, and while he was on the errand he was violently assaulted and robbed, on the highway, of that considerable sum by HENRY HOOPS and CHARLES BARDWELL, his schoolmates, who are each aged 12 years. The two precocious footpads bought a rifle, two revolvers, two bowie-knives, &c., and would ere now have followed the star of empire a long way westward if they had not been laid by the heels in jail, and now the question is, what shall be done with them? It is, of course, easiest to let the story go by with a laugh, but that the matter deserves more serious consideration is attested by the fact that, according to a recent, though not the last, report of the Prison Association of this State there were 2,019 minor convicts in our penitentiaries, apart from those in houses of refuge. Such "bad boys" are the terror of whole neighborhoods. At first they do nothing worse than throw stones, bully their weaker companions, bathe in the rivers, steal fruit, and so through the list of boyish adventures. Such mischief is often more annoying than more serious offenses, but the offenders almost invariably go scot free. Their parents cannot punish them for things done on the street, and of which they are ignorant, and even when the rogues come within the pale of the law, the magistrate and the prosecutor alike shrink from affixing the blighting jail taint to those just passing the thresholds of their lives. A commitment to a reformatory is, in a less degree, open to the same objection, even if its cost were not almost prohibitory. So, emboldened by impunity, the mischief-doers become criminals, and are sentenced nominally to a few years' confinement, but really, in hundreds of cases annually, there is reason to believe, to lives of hostility to society. Is there no alternative? Fines scarcely reach the point, for, in the first place, fines are a punishment to the parent and not to the child, and, besides, the result would be that the well-to-do would pay and the poorer ones would let their children go to jail in default. Indubitably, however, the parent who paid a fine would make his son smart for it when he got home. That is to say, a virtual sentence of proxy whipping would be passed by the Justice. What reasons—other than sentimental—can there be found for not permitting the same thing to be done openly and directly? That is to say, why might not the magistrates be empowered to direct that the juvenile nuisances of so many neighborhoods should be soundly birched either by their parents or by a court officer. Surely, a whipping would not "harden" the young scamps who are now under no effectual restraint more than one or two years in a reformatory, and there can be scarcely a doubt that it would be as deterrent as cheap. The Home Secretary of England is now giving this subject his attention, and it is believed that SOLOMON's advice will be soon given a practical shape on the English statute-book.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

The Greenbackers of Warren County have nominated Henry P. Gwinup for re-election to the Assembly.

J. Stanley Brown has been nominated for the Assembly by the Democrats of the First District of Otsego County.

The Republicans of the Ninth District of Virginia have nominated G. G. Goodell for Representative in Congress.

Dr. S. Oakley Vanderpoel has accepted the nomination of the united Republicans of Albany County for Representative in Congress.

Mr. Joseph W. Allen, of Nashville, promises to aid the Hon. George W. Jones in the payment of the entire State debt of Tennessee. The proposed scheme requires only 1,998 more.

The meeting of the Maine Republican State Committee in Portland on Wednesday was largely attended and enthusiastic, and the reports from all sections of the State were highly favorable to Republican success in November.

The Republicans of Cortland County have nominated Alburtis A. Carley for member of Assembly, Oscar P. Miner for Justice of Sessions, and Leander H. Babcock for Coroner.

The Democratic convention for the Twenty-eighth District (Broome, Schuyler, Tioga, and Tompkins Counties) nominated Frederick Davis, Jr., for Representative in Congress.

The Hon. John W. Ferdon, Representative in Congress from the Fourteenth District, has addressed a letter to the editor of the Middletown *Press* declining to be a candidate for re-election.

The effort to prevent women voting in Utah has failed, the Supreme Court of the Territory having refused to issue the peremptory mandamus applied for, Judges Hunter and Emerson concurring in this decision and Judge Boreman dissenting.

The proposed amendment to the Constitution of Connecticut was adopted on Monday by a vote of 19,719 yeas to 7,536 nays. The clause, as amended, reads thus: "The Judges of the Supreme Court of Errors and of the Superior Court shall, upon nomination of the Governor, be appointed by the General Assembly in such manner as shall by law be prescribed."

The publisher of the Washington *National View*, the central and ablest Greenback organ of the country, says that a few days ago a prominent Democrat called upon him and told him that if the paper would come out strong for fusion with the Democrats he could have plenty of money; also that Mr. Barnum wanted to see him. Both suggestions were rejected.

The Republicans of Fulton County have made their nominations as follows: For member of Assembly—David A. Wells; County Clerk—William S. McKie; District Attorney—Clayton M. Parke; Sheriff—Robert Humphrey, Jr.; Superintendent of the Poor—Laban S. Capron; Justice of Sessions—Delos W. Crossman; Coroners—Richard H. Cameron, Eugene Beach, and Levi Wood.

Secretary Sherman, in his speech at Mansfield, Ohio, last Saturday, said that "after carefully considering the matter he was ready to admit that, considering all the circumstances, it was best that Gen. Garfield was nominated," and gave his reasons. In speaking of Garfield, he said "he had long been familiarly acquainted with him, and believed him to be one of the ablest and best men in the Nation."

A preposterous report having been widely published in Virginia that Capt. John S. Wise had received a letter from Gen. Garfield, in which he said that he did not consider himself a candidate for President in Virginia, a Republican resident of that State wrote Gen. Garfield a letter of inquiry, and received a reply in which he denied that he had written any such letter, and said "the story is manifestly a device to draw Republicans away to the support of some other candidate."

The Lockport *Journal* quotes THE TIMES's remark upon the large registration in this City, to show the necessity for hard work upon the part of rural Republicans, and says: "We expect this State is to be carried for Garfield and Arthur, but it is to be accomplished by hard, earnest work here in the country districts. It is wisest and best to state facts, and then triumphantly meet them—as this paper has all along advised, believing such course best in the end for the Republican Party—than to idly count upon a victory not yet gained. We shall win, but through earnest work only."

Frederick L. Smiley has declined the Prohibition nomination for Assembly in the First District of Onondaga County. He says to the committee: "I have much love for the cause you advocate and respect for you individually, and I wish there was a fair prospect for its success; but under the circumstances I believe—in fact, I know—that at the ensuing election either the Republican or Democratic Party will succeed. As between them, I decidedly prefer that the Republican Party shall succeed, and, without losing friendship for the cause of prohibition, I shall vote this Fall the Republican Electoral ticket, and otherwise act as may seem best for me."

Gen. Horace Binney Sargent has formally accepted the Greenback nomination for Governor of Massachusetts "with a willing and earnest heart." He writes: "Labor and general property demand security. The Republican and Democratic parties are allied in fact, because they are both wedded to the same financial system of an enormous, permanent, untaxed, funded debt. They are the two heads of one 'monster,' the bank and bond ring. The agency of Rothschild's agents is apparent in both. On questions vital to free suffrage, equal burdens and general prosperity of labor in this State, the National Greenback-Labor Party has planted its standard and takes up its position. It wants no solid North against a solid South. It demands a solid Nation. It means to conquer a peace by peaceful ends."

THE SOUTH AND THE PENSION BILL.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The facts below furnish a good looking-glass for all who wish to know the Southern spirit toward the North, especially toward the rank and file of the Union armies.

On the final passage of House bill 4,495, on the 3d of March, 1879, appropriating $25,000,000 to arrears of pensions, since paid to Union soldiers and sailors, there were 61 votes in the House of Representatives against the bill, 58 of which came from the solid South and 3 from Tammany, viz.: Eickhoff and Muller from New-York City, and Veeder from Brooklyn.

Of the 203 votes for the bill, leaving the border State of Missouri out, the South gave 14 votes in all, 5 of which were Republican votes, as follows: 3 from South Carolina, (all colored,) 1 from Virginia, and 1 from Tennessee. It will be observed that the Hancock party of the whole South (Missouri out) gave 9 votes for the bill and no more; 2 from Maryland, 3 from Western Virginia, 1 from Louisiana, and 1 each from Georgia, Kentucky, and Mississippi.

With almost absolute unanimity, the solid South denied Union soldiers $25,000,000 of pensions, which the solid North has voted and paid them, mainly during the last 12 months. How can the soldiers and sailors of the Union support, by word or vote, the Hancock party? G.

FRIDAY, Oct. 8, 1880.

MR. BEECHER TO YOUNG MEN

HE MAKES A STRONG APPEAL IN BEHALF OF GARFIELD.

RECORD OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AS HE HAS KNOWN IT—THE IMPORTANCE OF STARKING RIGHT IN POLITICS—GETTYSBURG, LINCOLN, AND HANCOCK—THE SOUTHERN ISSUE.

One of the largest meetings of the campaign in Brooklyn was held in the mammoth tent at Flatbush and Fifth avenues last evening, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher being not only the presiding officer, but the principal speaker. The tent had seats for 4,000 persons, and these were soon filled. More than 1,000 others ranged themselves in a semicircle around the edges of the canvas, and nearly 1,000 more besieged the doors, unable to gain admission. When Mr. Beecher entered he was immediately recognized and heartily cheered. After a glee club had sung several campaign songs, Mr. Marcus Peterson, President of the Young Men's Central Garfield Club, nominated Mr. Beecher for presiding officer. "I will not undertake," said he, "to introduce Mr. Beecher to a Brooklyn audience. I will introduce this audience to the only man who, in the early days, dared stand in his pulpit and cry out against the accursed institution of slavery, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher."

"I have so long been in public life," Mr. Beecher said, "and been privileged to take an active part in national affairs, outside of parish lines, that I need not apologize, being a clergyman, for presiding at a political meeting. The peculiar relation of a Pastor to his people makes it indispensable that he should employ good judgment; but to say that he should not take part in politics is to say that he should be debarred from his citizenship. He has just as good a right to speak as anybody. If preachers are disfranchised you make a spiritual aristocracy. Clergymen are simply men, citizens; if you put them in a class by themselves you have created the odious hierarchy, not we. If the minister feels that he is called to speak, and his parish want him to speak, it is nobody else's business. I am happy to preside over any body of young men, especially here. I shall count it an evil day when a young man must avoid politics. Under our Government, woe be to the Nation when any class are taught to deride politics. I say to every young man, if you take no interest in public affairs, you are not worthy of the country. You must give time, thought, investigation, to the subject. In the doing of this it is for you to determine that it shall be honorable. There is nothing nobler than patriotism, the love of a man's own country. We are to love our God first, but next come our fellow-men. We learn the higher love through the education of the lower. The man who does not read the newspaper is a man who may be suspected of ignorance. There is a vast amount of trash in newspapers, but they grow better and better every year. If a man takes a bad newspaper it is his own fault, for he has his choice among plenty of good ones. Every young man should read the newspapers.

"In this great canvass I congratulate you, young men, that, so far, good nature has prevailed. Although there are cutting things said, the canvass is, in the main, good-natured. You need not indulge in the dirty business of defaming the characters of candidates. Nothing need be said against the character of either of the candidates. I know there are men writing '329' on the sidewalks with chalk. Why don't they get all the way down where they belong—on their bellies? I might be sold, but never so cheap as for $329. There isn't a man in all Garfield's county who would not choose Mr. Garfield for his Executor. He is as pure a minded man as lives upon the Continent of America. I have nothing to say of Gen. Hancock that is not good. He tried to serve his country. Politicians have made trouble in this country, and military officers have settled them. There is some doubt whether a military man is adapted to administer a civil government. I never send my watch to the tinsmith when it stops, though the tinsmith is a very respectable man. Gen. Grant, who is known to be my favorite, was President twice, to say nothing of the future. He made the natural mistakes of a military man in his first term. In his second term he had learned his trade. It is no small matter for a young man to make up his mind which side he shall join. Both parties are attempting to do the best they know how for the public good. They have different methods. But something more is necessary than that a man should be honest. He may be honest but go in the wrong direction. It makes a great deal of difference whether you join the Republican Party or the Democratic Party. Both have this common good between them, that there shall be no North, no South, no East, no West, but the United States of America. What we need now is a course that shall unite the North and the South, and there will never be a perfectly settled condition of the country till the settlement is made on the ground that the Republican Party takes.

"It is more than 40 years since I began to act in public affairs. The old Abolitionists cried out for liberty. I cried out for liberty, and got the buffet and the black ball. In 1850 the South held a balance of power. No man could hold any office unless he bowed the knee to slavery. For the greater part of my life, because I testified for liberty, it would not have been safe for me to put my foot across Mason and Dixon's line. The Whig Party seemed doomed to eat dust all its life. No party could have crawled more ignominiously at the feet of slavery, I thought, but the Democratic Party beat it all out. The Republican Party was the liberty party, composed of a few men who determined they would stop the infernal rule of slaveocracy in this country. John C. Fremont was its first candidate, and he was not successful. Then came Buchanan, and when Fort Sumter was fired upon, there came the breath of God that swept across the country. Did the Democratic Party join hand and soul with the public feeling? It stood neutral. It was the Democratic Party we had to fight to elect Lincoln. I know whom I have been fighting for the last 40 years. You can't pull wool over my eyes in that regard. All through the war the Democratic Party was either neutral or obstructive. When the country was in danger the people chose the Republican leaders; they knew what they wanted. After the war, who settled the shaken affairs of the country?—the Republican Party. Was it done rightly? They did it; that's the main point. It is said we violated the Constitution. Well, I see a house on fire with children in bed, and I rush in and bring them out. A man stands on the other side of the street and cries 'Good land! just look at that man, bringing out a naked baby.' War knows no law, and during the war, and immediately afterward, the Republican Party endeavored to establish the Constitution as our fathers made it, and to make it the shield of liberty to every living creature.

"It is the cursed doctrine of the sovereignty of the States that criticises this course. The Republican Party has not attempted to take from any State its just rights. They say we have taken their rights away from the 14 vagabond Southern States. Taken them away! They threw them away. What is the use of having a little pigmy in Washington, without any authority or any strength? Is the central Government to be reduced to a mere pigmy, a mummy? All the way through the period of reconstruction we've had very little help from the Democratic Party. It is said we brought in a debased currency. There was not at that time $4,000,000,000 in money in the civilized world. We paid more than that in war expenses. How could we pay it when it wasn't in the world? We had to do some business on credit. Everything went up, and men were worth three times as much as they had been, all over the country. Down to this hour we find that the Democratic Party, in the greatest conflict known to this age, has never got over the virus that was injected into its veins by slavery. Now, young men, just of age, do you want to vote for the night or the day? For darkness or for liberty? [A voice, 'For liberty every time.'] That's the voice of the people. The South and the Democratic Party have for more than 30 years been working for slavery interests, for caste, and now they want the Government put into their hands. I suspect them. They were not even cunning. Is the South in a condition to dictate terms to the Nation? [A voice, 'No.'] The Southern people in many respects have behaved wonderfully well, but it is the unconscious influence of men and systems that tells the story. While the South ought to have its local independence recognized, the Southern States are not yet in condition to go beyond that, and take the general Government into their hands. The Army is withdrawn; there is no hindrance. The people are allowed to take care of themselves, but it is wanton almost to the verge of insanity to say that they shall be allowed to take care of us. They now hold votes in their hand in the Senate and House, and I would not take them away from them. But they are not yet in a state that fits them to manage the affairs of New-England and New-York and the great West. My interest in this particular meeting centres in the young men; I cannot understand how a young man, born and bred in the North, should go into the Democratic Party.

"I will close, young men, by describing to you two pictures that I see vividly before me. The first is of that great soldier who now represents the Democratic Party. He slept, and dreamed, and once more he stood where before in glory he stood—upon the field of Gettysburg. Forty thousand dead lay before him. As he looked around him, there arose on the right and on the left, from New-England, and New-York, and Ohio, and Indiana, and Pennsylvania, and all the loyal States, the spectres of the soldiers that there laid down their lives for liberty. 'Thy face,' they cry, 'once was toward the South for liberty. Wherefore, oh, man, is it now toward the South for slavery and bondage?' I behold another figure, bearing the highest dignity of a true manhood. It is the anxious, careworn face of the martyred Lincoln. [Cheers.] He travails with the pain of the birth of a new-born liberty. He bore all for liberty's sake, and he says to-night to the young men of Brooklyn and the young men of the country, 'Will ye abandon me?' Is there a man who can doubt if Lincoln stood on this platform to-night which way he would vote or which way he would lead? I ask you to cast your first votes on the side of liberty, of intelligence, of universal manhood."

The cheering was deafening at the conclusion of Mr. Beecher's address, which occupied more than an hour in the delivery, although he said that he was soon to make another political speech and could not afford to use all his powder at the first fire. In introducing the next speaker, the Hon. James W. Husted, of Westchester, Mr. Beecher said that he was also a partial resident of Westchester County, having a Summer home and a good farm in Peekskill. Mr. Husted was followed by other speakers, and it was late when the meeting adjourned.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE TO PARADE.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED MEN TO PARTICIPATE IN MONDAY EVENING'S PROCESSION.

Gentlemen who are engaged in the wholesale dry goods and carpet trades of this City have formed an organization to parade in the Republican procession on Monday evening which they call a regiment, but which might better be designated as a brigade, as more than 1,500 men are expected to turn out, and possibly over 2,000. Rolls headed as follows have been circulated among the leading dry goods and carpet firms of this City:

"We, the undersigned, associated with —— and opposed to any change in the character and policy of the present Administration of the Nation, will participate in the ranks of the dry goods and carpet delegation in the procession of Monday evening, Oct. 11, in honor of Messrs. Garfield and Arthur, under command of Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall."

These rolls have been signed by numbers of employers and employes in the leading houses of New-York. A meeting was held at noon yesterday, at No. 380 Broadway, to take action in regard to the matter. It was called to order by Mr. A. T. Pomeroy, of the firm of Pomeroy & Plummer, and Mr. W. R. Fuller, with H. B. Claflin & Co., was elected Chairman. The following-named gentlemen were appointed to act as an Executive Committee: A. M. Bliss, L. M. Bates, J. H. Lane, John Sloan, W. H. Halstead, A. S. Paul, John F. Plummer, and M. W. Cooper. A Committee of Arrangements was appointed as follows: W. R. Fuller, L. P. Twyeforth, L. E. Bishop, L. H. Austin, A. T. Plummer, Frank Conover, Willis L. Ogden, William P. Towne, J. C. Robinson, and William Webb. Mr. J. C. Robinson, formerly Major of the One Hundred and Sixth New-York Volunteers, and who served in the gallant Sixth Army Corps, now connected with the house of Bates, Reed & Cooley, on Broadway, and a popular man in the trade, was elected Colonel of the regiment. Col. Willis S. Ogden, of the Twenty-third Regiment, N. G., Brooklyn, was elected Lieutenant-Colonel, and William Webb, of the firm of Dunham, Buckley & Co., No. 345 Broadway, Major. A meeting of the Committee of Arrangements was held in the afternoon at the same place, Mr. Bliss, of the firm of Wright, Bliss & Fabian, in Thomas-street, presiding. At this meeting committees on music, uniform, calcium lights, &c., were appointed. It was agreed that three first-class bands of music should be engaged; that the regiment should be furnished with appropriate banners; that a number of calcium lights should be in line, and that there should be a good supply of fire-works. A number of firms engaged in the hat and clothing trades will unite in this particular demonstration of business men. The dry goods men on Broadway and Church street were greatly excited yesterday over the coming parade, and there was a "busy hum of preparation" for it in all the leading wholesale establishments of the City. Col. Robinson visited Gen. Aspinwall late in the afternoon, in regard to a place in the procession, and to make other arrangements. It is understood that the organization will parade in citizen's dress, wearing only a distinctive badge.

There will be 10 companies, as follows: Houses on Broadway from Chambers street to Leonard, Company A; Broadway, Leonard and Canal streets, Company B; Worth, Elm, and Church streets, Company C; Worth-street, Church-street, and West Broadway, Company D; Leonard-street, Company E; Franklin-street, Company F; White-street, Company G; Walker-street, Company H; north of Canal-street, Company I; all not assigned, Company K.

Ten small transparencies lettered from A to K will be placed in the vicinity of Broadway and Twenty-third-street. Those who propose to participate in the parade will report to the company letter assigned them promptly at 7:30 P. M. Monday evening.

The committee request that, so far as possible, Derby hats be worn and canes be carried. It is understood that each house will organize itself into companies, and report at the place of rendezvous promptly at the hour mentioned.

IMPUDENCE FROM A POLICEMAN.

AN ATTEMPT TO PREVENT THE RAISING OF A REPUBLICAN BANNER.

Many Republicans of the Seventeenth and Nineteenth Assembly Districts were very indignant last evening in consequence of the apparently unwarranted arrest of Mr. George Dillenback, the First Vice-President of the Grand Circle Republican Club, by a Central Park policeman. The Grand Circle Republican Club was organized three weeks ago by influential citizens of the two Assembly districts mentioned, who engaged head-quarters in the Grand Boulevard Hotel, at the junction of Broadway and Eighth-avenue, fronting the circle. Permission was obtained from the Western Union and the American Union Telegraph Companies to suspend a campaign banner from their poles in Eighth-avenue, near Fifty-ninth-street, and the necessary Police permit having also been granted, the officers of the club were directed to have a handsome Garfield and Arthur banner in readiness for unfurling last evening. Yesterday afternoon, while Mr. Dillenback was superintending the work of raising the banner, a Park policeman approached, and, in a surly tone, said, "I want you to stop putting up that banner. You have no right to do it." Mr. Dillenback quietly asked the officer what authority he had for stopping the work, and the latter, saying that he would soon find out, walked away rapidly in the direction of the Arsenal. Not long afterward another officer, No. 101, questioned Mr. Dillenback's right to erect the banner at the point selected. Mr. Dillenback displayed the Police permit, and politely informed No. 101 that the banner would be unfurled from those poles. No. 101 thereupon arrested him, and took him before the Sergeant on desk duty at the Arsenal. The latter officer decided to postpone the disposition of the case until the arrival of the Captain, who was out driving. When the Captain reached the station the officer was asked whether Mr. Dillenback had acted in a disorderly manner. His answer was in the negative. "Then," said the Captain, "I don't think we can hold him." The released Vice-President immediately returned to the circle, and with the aid of several workmen completed the task of elevating the banner to its position.

A monster mass-meeting was held in the evening in front of the head-quarters of the club. The banner was successfully flung to the breeze in the presence of nearly 2,000 persons, and stirring speeches were delivered by Gen. H. A. Barnum, George W. Bungay, Col. F. S. Lambert, Prof. Hunt, Capt. Butler, and others. The Nineteenth Assembly District Republican Association and the German Garfield and Arthur Campaign Club of the Seventeenth Assembly District, of which Capt. Louis Wendel is President, marched to the meeting with bands of music. A transparency carried by the German citizens was riddled with stones by Democratic ruffians, who came down in hordes from the rocks of shantydom for the express purpose of interrupting the proceedings and creating a disturbance. Prof. Hunt, one of the speakers, boldly characterized their conduct as infamous, and said that the arrest of Mr. Dillenback would undoubtedly increase the Republican vote in the district.

A LARGE PARADE IN JERSEY CITY.

A torch-light parade of the uniformed Republican clubs of Hudson County took place in Jersey City yesterday evening. About 2,500 men were in line, all of them dressed in showy uniforms and each company preceded by a band or drum corps. Crowds of people lined the streets through which the procession passed, and the excellent marching of the companies was frequently applauded. Many of the stores and private dwellings along the line of march were illuminated, and a number of the dwellings were handsomely decorated. The parade was under the auspices of the Boys in Blue. Gen. Ramsey, Department Commander of New-Jersey, acted as Grand Marshal. Among the clubs were the Boys in Blue, the Farrier Battery, Paulus Hook Battery, Enterprise Battery, Eureka Battery, Orion Battery, A. B. Dayton Light Guard, Wide Awake Club, Fifth Precinct Fourth District Club, First Precinct Fourth District Club, Collins Guard, Ramsey Guard, Lafayette Battery, Throckmorton Guard, Mackey Battery, Van Riper Guard, Payne Guards, Tow-path Guards, and Brigham Light Guard. The line formed on Grand-street, and the procession marched through the principal streets of the city.

A GRAND TURN OUT IN WINFIELD, LONG ISLAND.

The Republican torch-light procession, banner-raising, and mass-meeting at Winfield, Long Island, Thursday night, was the grandest political demonstration ever seen in the Township of Newtown. Over 1,000 men were in line, all in handsome uniform. The Garfield and Arthur Club of Winfield marched to the depot and received the Garfield and Arthur Club of Flushing, and the Junior Garfield Guards of Flushing, who attracted much attention by their fine movements. The clubs then marched through the village and received the Garfield and Arthur Club of Maspeth, the Garfield and Arthur Club of East Williamsburg, and the North Side Garfield and Arthur Club of Newtown. They then marched to the grand stand in the square. President W. S. Wood, of the Winfield club, presided, and, after a short address, introduced Mr. A. L. Conkling, who made an eloquent address in German. He was followed by the Hon. F. G. Gedney, who held his audience until late in the night. There were many Democrats present, who listened to the speeches with marked attention. The old inhabitants say there has never been such an imposing sight in the town.

INCIDENTS OF THE CANVASS.

The German Republican Central Committee held a special meeting last night at Teutonia Assembly Rooms, and resolved to participate in the parade Monday next.

Mr. V. W. McFarlane, a lard importer, a Democrat, and a Ninth Warder, will vote for Garfield, and will on Monday equip 150 men, who will parade with the Republicans.

Jacobus Battery, the Pioneer Corps, and the Boys in Blue of the Ninth Assembly District, of this City, will parade this evening in Jersey City, and assist at the raising of the first Republican banner ever seen on the Hill.

The Republican Central Committee, at a meeting held at Long Island City yesterday afternoon, authorized the employment of a sufficient number of United States Marshals on election day in Newtown and Long Island City to maintain a thorough supervision of the various polling-places, with a view to the prevention of fraudulent voting—the necessary expenses to be borne by the committee. Arrangements are being made for a strict enforcement of the new registry law in Newtown.

A company of Boys in Blue will be organized in Jamaica, Long Island, this evening, at the rooms of the Garfield and Arthur campaign club. A large number, principally young men, have already signed the roll, and the company will parade at least a hundred strong.

The rooms of the Garfield and Arthur Working Men's Campaign Club of the Seventeenth Ward, at No. 79 First-avenue, were crowded last evening with working men, who listened to speeches upon the political situation by Julius Harburger and Police Justice Jacob Patterson. Both spoke upon the labor question.

Mr. Link, a wealthy Ninth Ward pork butcher, hitherto a strong Democrat, has declared for Garfield, and will on Monday turn out 60 uniformed men, the majority of whom work for him and will vote the Republican ticket. Mr. Link says emphatically that he cannot afford to jeopardize his business interests by voting for Hancock.

At a meeting of the Eighteenth Assembly District Republican Campaign Club at No. 508 Third-avenue Thursday evening 300 members were present, and addresses were made by the Hon. E. F. Manierre and the Hon. Thomas E. Stewart. Three companies of Boys in Blue were formed. They will take part in the parade Monday evening.

A meeting of fire and life insurance men is called for 3 o'clock this afternoon, at No. 112 Liberty-street, for the purpose of taking action toward being represented in the great Republican parade on Monday night. In the long list of prominent signers to the call the first name is that of Thomas F. Jeremiah, President of the Board of Underwriters.

The New-York Mining Stock Exchange Garfield and Arthur club held another meeting in the Stevens House yesterday afternoon and perfected arrangements for participating in Monday's parade. Seventy-five members of the Exchange signified their intention to march. They were ordered to meet in Astor-place on Monday evening, whence they will join the Bankers' and Brokers' Republican Club, and with them act as escort to the Republican Invincibles of Philadelphia. They will have a handsome banner inscribed with the name of the club, and each man will carry a torch.

The Lincoln Union, of the Twenty-fourth Assembly District, met Thursday evening at Central Hall, Melrose, about 1,500 persons being present. The meeting was called to order by the Hon. James R. Angel, President of the union. Mr. Stout, of North New-York, was called to the chair, and Mr. J. Stewart Wilson was appointed Secretary. The meeting was opened with singing by the Union Glee Club, after which Mr. Sutherland Tenney delivered a short address. The Chairman next introduced the speaker of the evening, Mr. Theodore H. Swift, of St. Lawrence, who held the large assemblage for over two hours in close attention by his logical and forcible arguments.

The Pioneer Corps of the Ninth Assembly District is composed of 75 young business men, who pay for the uniforms they wear and have developed a proficiency in marching which elicits praise from many close observers. They are not a part of the Jacobus Battery, as has been thought, but a distinct organization, and are doing efficient work for the success of the party in their own district and out of it. The uniform of the pioneers consists of bearskin hats, white flannel coats, leather aprons, blue leather belts, blue regimental pantaloons, canvas leggins, and steel axes. Their Captain is Mr. William Pool. On Monday the Lincoln Guards, of Plainfield, N. J., will be their guests.

CAMPANINI IN NEW-YORK.

GLAD TO BE BACK AND KIND WORDS FOR EVERYBODY.

Signor Campanini, the distinguished Italian tenor, accompanied by his wife, Mme. Campanini, arrived from Europe yesterday, on the steam-ship Celtic. He was met at the dock by a number of prominent gentlemen and personal friends, all of whom greeted him warmly and congratulated him upon his excellent health and fine appearance. Signor Campanini was in the best of spirits, and laughed and chatted gayly. He has grown somewhat stouter during his absence, and although he laughingly disclaims the addition of 10 or 20 pounds to his weight, Italian air and rest have plainly agreed with him. At his residence, in Irving-place, he found awaiting him the cards of numerous friends and acquaintances, together with handsome floral tributes from Mlle. Belocca and other artists. In response to inquiries as to his projected appearances, he said: "I shall probably, in addition to my regular rôles, appear in the 'Mefistofele' of Boito and the 'Hamlet' of Ambroise Thomas. My voice is in excellent condition from the rest of the past Summer, and I am only too happy to be once more among the Americans, and particularly the people of New-York, of whom so many are my friends. I am conscious that my past successes have been due to the discriminating appreciation of the public at large without reference to cliques, and to the judgment of an impartial press, and I shall do everything in my power to continue to merit the favor of both." Signor Campanini added that he had heard with pleasure of the expected arrival of Signor Ravelli, the young tenor who with him will share certain of the leading rôles this season, and hoped that his [Ravelli's] reception would be in every way worthy of his merits. He wished and anticipated a great success for the new artist.

The great tenor added that he had spent his Summer chiefly at his country seat near Parma, where he was visited by many distinguished Italians and friends from all parts of Europe. The place is near the base of the Apennines, and the air the finest in all Italy. During the hot weather he made the tour of various Italian watering-places. The only singing that he did during his vacation was for the benefit of a company of comedians, who had fallen into difficulties and appealed to him for aid. He sang only once, but the receipts were sufficient to pay all the company's debts, and send them on their way with replenished pockets.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

A GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL APPOINTED—ORDERS TO OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The general court-martial appointed to meet at David's Island, New-York Harbor, by special order No. 149, July 7, 1880, has been dissolved. A general court-martial has been appointed to meet at David's Island on Oct. 11, 1880, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it. The following is the detail for the court: Capt. Theodore Schwan, Eleventh Infantry; Capt. F. H. Remington, Nineteenth Infantry; Capt. De Witt C. Poole, Twenty-second Infantry; Capt. John Simpson, Assistant Quartermaster; First-Lieut. G. N. Bomford, Eighteenth Infantry; First-Lieut. F. H. E. Ebstein, Twenty-first Infantry, Judge-Advocate of the court.

Leave of absence for four months has been granted Second Lieut. D. A. Frederick, Seventh Infantry. The leave of absence for four months granted Second Lieut. Guy E. Beardslee, Ninth Infantry, from the head-quarters of the Department of the Platte, has been extended two months. Leave of absence for eight months has been granted Capt. G. A. Drew, Third Cavalry. Leave of absence for one year, to take effect from Sept. 15, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, has been granted Capt. J. S. Poland, Sixth Infantry.

Assistant Adjt.-Gen. Taylor, under date of Oct. 5, telegraphed to the War Department from Gen. Augur's head-quarters at Newport, Ky., the following in regard to the outbreak of yellow fever among the troops at Key West: "The following dispatch was received to-day from the Post Surgeon at Tampa, Fla.: 'Dr. Otto reports a case of yellow fever at Key West on Sunday, and Ordnance Sergt. Weaver sick with fever this morning.' I have instructed Otto to isolate the patients as much as possible; to employ two nurses; none of the detachment here are available for nurse men. Porter, the Assistant Surgeon, recommends that authority be given for the employment of proper attendants and the purchase of ice and other comforts. This authority I have telegraphed to the post commander. I shall issue no order for the movement of troops until I hear from the Gulf coast and receive your instructions."

Rear-Admiral Wyman, commanding the Tennessee, reports to the Navy Department that he will sail from New-York for Hampton Roads, Virginia, as soon as he has taken in coal and powder. Lieut. H. G. O. Colby has been ordered to special duty, preparatory to being ordered to command the Coast Survey steamer Egre. Lieut.-Commander George E. Durand has been granted leave of absence for one month from 25th inst.; Lieut. George B. Livingston has been granted leave of absence for six months, with permission to leave the United States; Commander Allen D. Brown for three weeks from the 15th inst.; Lieut. Lyman G. Spalding for six months, with permission to leave the United States; Pay Director Charles W. Abbott for three weeks from the 15th inst.; Lieut. William H. Webb from the 20th inst. till Dec 1; Surgeon Joseph Hogg for three weeks from the 9th inst. The leave of absence of Lieut. W. W. Rhoades has been extended two weeks. Commodore Louis C. Sartori, (retired list,) at present in Verona, Italy, has been granted an extension of his leave of absence one year, with permission to remain in Europe.

The training-ship Portsmouth sailed yesterday from New-York for Hampton Roads.

The court-martial which recently tried Sergt. Ossian Aldrich, of the Signal Corps, for fraudulently raising money on vouchers, found him guilty, and sentenced him to be dishonorably discharged from the service and to one year's confinement in the Military Prison. Upon the first trial for desertion he is also found guilty, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment. The proceedings and findings in the two cases will be approved and published in official orders by the Adjutant-General.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 8.—The Kearsarge sailed hence to-day for Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 8.—The Vandalia, from Hampton Roads, arrived at this port to-day. She will take part in the celebration next week.

A METHODIST CONTRIBUTION DAY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Next Sunday is the day appointed by the late General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church for a collection throughout the United States in behalf of the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church of Washington. This church was built with contributions from the Methodists of all sections of the country as a memorial church, and is supported for the use of strangers at the capital. An appeal signed by all the Bishops of the denomination has been sent out, and the members of the Metropolitan Church held a special prayer service last evening for the blessing of God upon the effort.

FOREIGN BUSINESS INTERESTS.

BRITISH IMPORTS AND EXPORTS—THE PRODUCE, GRAIN, AND COTTON MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The Board of Trade returns for the month of September show that the value of the imports into the United Kingdom was £3,800,000 in excess of those for the same month last year, and the value of the exports £2,625,000 in excess of those for the same month last year.

Reuter's dispatch from Paris yesterday reporting the decrease of specie in the Bank of France during the past week, erred as to the amount, which should have been stated at 21,790,000f. in gold and 3,881,000f. in silver.

The Mincing-lane markets during the past week were very quiet, and prices in some instances were lower. The stocks of coffee still exceed the average of former seasons. The demand was generally inactive. Plantation Ceylon further declined 2s. per hundred-weight for common to middling. Foreign is unchanged. The Netherlands Trading Company announce 108,600 bags of Java for public sale on the 18th inst. Tea was inactive. Fair grades of Congou were easier. Indian was largely offered at auction, and prices favored buyers. Low brown sugars attract more attention, and are 1s. per hundred-weight below the exceptionally depressed quotations at this time last year. Business in West India was limited. Refined was 6d. per hundred-weight lower for dry, but was less freely offered, pending definite accounts as to the supply. Pepper, pimento, and spice are generally easier.

The Manchester *Guardian* in its commercial article says: "Some descriptions of goods are a trifle weaker where producers are wanting orders, but in other cases, where sufficient contracts are held, there is a little hardening tendency. The demand shows little change, and does not exceed moderate dimensions on the whole. Yarns are dull and neglected, prices again showing some weakness."

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 8.—A leading grain circular says: "The grain markets continue to advance, and there is a healthy demand for wheat. Growers' supplies are moderate, and many of the offerings are of an inferior quality. The weekly imports are also much reduced. The prospective receipts to the end of the year are on rather a limited scale, while continental buyers are competing in American markets at rates which diminish the chance of profitable operations in the only direction where the necessary supplies are obtainable. To-day's market was fully attended and firm. There was a good consumptive demand for wheat at an advance of 1d. to 2d. Flour was in better demand and advanced 3d. Canadian peas were rather easier. Corn opened at 5s. 1½d. for mixed, and after a fair inquiry it was quoted at 5s. 1d. sellers."

This week's circular of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association says: "Cotton was in fair demand throughout the week, with the tendency generally in favor of buyers, and quotations of almost all descriptions are reduced. American was in fair request, with some pressure to sell, and quotations are reduced 1/16d. to 3-16d. In Sea Island there was a fair business, chiefly in Florida, and prices are unchanged. Futures opened dull, and, generally, throughout the week were quiet, with small fluctuations. The closing prices show a decline of 3-32d."

GENERAL SPORTING NOTES.

THE ENGLISH ROWING CONTESTS—ST. JULIEN FAILS TO BEAT HIS RECORD.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The *Sportsman* this morning says: "Hosmer, the Boston oarsman, has entered for the American prizes in the international regatta." Hanlan did little work yesterday. Hawdon is training hard for his match with Laycock, Nov. 13. Thomas Blackman, of Dulwich, who was defeated by Laycook on Oct. 5, is matched with Henry Clasper, of Wandsworth, to row over the Thames course to-morrow for £100 a side.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—At the National Fair Grounds to-day the first race was for the 2:48 class; purse, $400, divided. Pilot Boy won, taking the second, fourth, and fifth heats. Chester, second, won the third heat, and Lady Sargent, third, the first heat. Time—2:27¾, 2:27¾, 2:30, 2:30¼, 2:30¼. The second event was a free-for-all pacing race for a special purse of $1,000, divided. Little Mack won in three straight heats, with Sleepy Tom second, and William C. third. Time—2:27, 2:26¼, 2:26¼.

Between the heats of the races St. Julien was brought out to trot against his record of 2:11¼ for a purse of $2,500. The horse was received with great enthusiasm. The first heat was trotted at a comparatively easy pace, it not being the intention to make remarkable time. The exhibition proved very interesting, however, the mile being made, without a skip or break, in 2:19¼. The time of the first quarter was 0:34¼; half, 1:10¾. The time at the three-quarter pole was not taken, it being in the stretch. No time was lost in scoring for the second heat. Hickok nodded to the judges for the word "go," and St. Julien shot under the wire like an arrow, amid tremendous applause, keeping nearly the centre of the track. The first quarter was made in 0:33¼, the half in 1:05¾, but no time was taken at the three-quarter pole. Coming into the stretch, St. Julien was observed to straighten out and spurt ahead at a wonderful pace. The horse went under the wire in 2:13¾. St. Julien has been suffering from a severe cold for several days, and considering that fact, the time was apparently satisfactory to the immense gathering. After the judges had announced their decision, St. Julien was brought in front of the grand stand, and a handsome garland of flowers was placed around his neck by Mrs. Judge Blackburn, who also presented Mr. Hickok with a handsome bouquet. It was then announced that St. Julien would not make another attempt to beat his record here, but would be exhibited to-morrow afternoon. The horse will leave here on Monday or Tuesday next for Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 8.—The weather to-day was clear and pleasant, the track in good condition, and the attendance large. The first race, a mile dash for 2-year olds, was won by Lelex, Boot Jack second, Minnie H. third. Time—1:45¼. The second was a selling race, of one mile and an eighth, and was won by Matagorda, Alaska second, Knight Templar third. Time—1:59¼. The third race, a dash of one mile and a half, was won by Fair Count, Lone Taw second, Mary Walton third. Time—2:41¾.

AMUSEMENTS.

GENERAL MENTION.

At the Park Theatre to-day, the first matinée performance of "A Baffled Beauty" will be given.

The Leavitt Burlesque Company will end their engagement at Haverly's Theatre this evening.

The last two performances of "Dreams" will be given to-day, in the afternoon and in the evening, at the Bijou Opera-house.

Mr. and Mrs. George S. Knight, who have been performing in "Otto" during the present week at the Grand Opera-house, will appear at a matinée to-day. Their engagement will last one week more.

Miss Adele Belgarde will appear in "Ingomar" at Niblo's this afternoon, and in the evening she will be seen for the last time there in "Hamlet." On Monday evening, Mr. W. E. Sheridan will begin an engagement at Niblo's.

A PROSECUTION GIVEN UP.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 8.—The case of City Sergeant N. M. Lee, charged with obtaining money from the State Treasury under false pretenses in connection with the clothing of prisoners in the City Jail, which case has been on trial in the Hustings Court of this city for two days, was concluded this afternoon. Before the conclusion of the evidence for the prosecution the Commonwealth's Attorney made a statement to the court that from the evidence taken it appeared to be impossible to involve Mr. Lee in any criminal charge, and that it was perfectly idle to continue the investigation, and he concluded by asking the jury to render a verdict of not guilty. Judge Christian, after making a short explanatory statement in reference to the matter, said he was satisfied that no criminality could be attached to Mr. Lee, who had followed a practice which had prevailed before his induction into office, and closed by instructing the jury to find the accused not guilty. This was accordingly done, and Mr. Lee was discharged.

THE RALSTON ESTATE SETTLEMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 8.—Lizzie F., widow of the late W. C. Ralston, has filed a complaint in the Superior Court against Senator Sharon. The document covers 265 pages, and is to the effect that Ralston and Sharon were partners in business; that Sharon was also one of the Executors of Ralston's will, of which complainant was sole beneficiary; that the partnership property at the time of Ralston's death amounted in round numbers to the value of $30,000,000; that Ralston, just before his death, gave Sharon a trust deed of his property; that Sharon has had the custody of the partnership books and papers; that no inventory of the estate of Ralston has been filed by the Executors, and that Sharon, by false representations and other means, has defrauded complainant, in the settlement of her late husband's estate, of a large amount, for which she demands an accounting and such restitution as may seem just.

LOST MONEY FOUND.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Oct. 8.—At the close of the camp-meeting here in August, some excitement was created by a gentleman stopping at the Arlington Hotel accusing a servant-maid of stealing $350, which upon going to bed, he said, he had placed under a cuspidore, but which he failed to find. The girl protested her innocence, and was not prosecuted. A few days ago, on removing a looking-glass in one of the bathing-houses, seven fifty-dollar bills were found behind it. Dr. Stokes, President of Ocean Grove Camp-meeting, remembering the loss of the money, telegraphed to the loser, who is in the West, and received reply identifying the money, and asking that $50 be given to the accused girl and $10 to the finder of the money, which was done.

GARFIELD AND ARTHUR

1880. REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN. 1880.

MEETINGS.

SATURDAY, OCT. 9.

Lyons....Col. A. E. BAXTER.
Fulton....Gen. DENIS F. BURKE.
Troy....Hon. W. W. HICKS.
New-Berlin....Hon. H. J. COGGESHALL.
Hornellsville....EDMUND O'CONNOR.
Port Henry....BARTHOLOMEW KEELER.
Morris....Hon. A. A. YATES.
Phelps....Hon. JOHN H. SELKREG.
Jordan....Hon. S. R. DUTCHER.
Rensselaerville....LEWIS B. CARR.
West Hurley....Hon. A. T. CLEARWATER.
Sherman....Col. O. T. BEARD.
Grahamsville....WALTER S. ALLERTON.
Clayville....Hon. H. J. COOKINGHAM. / Gen. T. M. HITE.
Rome....C. J. EVERETT.
Palatine Bridge, P. M....Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.
Canandaigua....Hon. GEORGE W. WILLIAMS.
Madrid....Hon. GEORGE H. FORSTER.
Canastota....J. R. VAN WORMER.
Lewis....Hon. HENRY BALLARD.
Ballston....Col. A. S. WOOD.
Whitestone, Long Island....WILLIAM WOOD.
Farmers' Mills, P. M....JOHN A. GROW.
Bayville....Major H. D. TYLER.
Weedsport....Hon. W. O. BRADLEY.
Monroe....Gen. H. E. TREMAINE.
Port Richmond....BURNHAM RIGBY.
North Elba....Gen. THEO. B. GATES.
Dover, N. J....Hon. F. X. SCHOONMAKER.
Townsend....Gen. JAMES H. WARWICK.
Buffalo....Hon. GLENNI W. SCOFIELD. / Col. GEORGE W. CARTER.
Brockport....Hon. E. L. PITTS. / Hon. S. E. PAYNE.
South Fair Haven, P. M....C. M. ELLIOTT.
Fleming....Hon. WM. B. WOODIN.
Chester, N. Y....J. H. C. NEVIUS.
Otisville....Hon. THOS. W. CONWAY.
Dansville....Rev. J. W. B. CLARK.
Kenaeco....Col. E. R. BARTRAM. / Hon. T. C. THEAKER.
West Galway....W. W. WORLOCK.
Cato, P. M....Hon. T. M. POMEROY. / Hon. W. L. NOYES.
Stockport....Hon. F. H. SNYDER. / Col. WM. E. ROGERS.
Henderson....C. D. BAKER.
Dobb's Ferry....BRUCE S. KEATOR.
Patto Mills....Hon. W. M. ROGERS.
Kenyonville....CLARK D. KNAPP.
Watertown....C. J. CLARK.
Adams....E. A. WHEELER.
Esperance Depot....Hon. A. H. FARRAR.
Henderson....C. D. BAKER.
Kenyonville....CLARK D. KNAPP.
Ithaca....Hon. C. D. MURRAY.
East Pembroke....Hon. GEORGE G. HOSKINS.
Astoria Post Office....PHILIP SULZER.
Stockholm....Capt. J. OWEN MOORE.
South New-Haven....Hon. J. J. LAMOREE.

MONDAY, OCT. 11.

Unadilla....Hon. A. A. YATES.
Phoenix....Gen. DENIS F. BURKE.
Ogdensburg....Hon. HENRY BALLARD.
Olean....EDMUND O'CONNOR.
Bloomingburg....WILLIAM WOOD.
Lansingburgh....Gen. THOMAS M. HITE.
Waddington....Hon. GEORGE H. FORSTER.
Upper Jay....Gen. THEODORE B. GATES.
Millport....Hon. G. L. SMITH.
Sandy Hill....BARTHOLOMEW KEELER.
Clyde....Col. W. O. BRADLEY.
Lima....Hon. JOHN H. SELKREG.
Geneseo....Rev. J. W. B. CLARK.
Tonawanda....Hon. E. L. PITTS. / Col. GEORGE W. CARTER.
Weedsport....Hon. FRANK HISCOCK.
Throopsville....Hon. JOHN R. CAMP.
Copenhagen....Hon. H. J. COGGESHALL.
Campbell....H. J. SWIFT.
Kirkwood....Gen. THOMAS M. CONWAY.
Shawangunk....BURTON T. BEACH.
New-Baltimore....JOHN A. GROW.
Woodhaven....Hon. GEORGE H. YEAMAN.
Painted Post....Hon. HORACE BEMIS.
Stafford....Gen. JAS. H. WARWICK.
Franklinville....Hon. FRANK BRUNDAGE.
Mount Kisco....Hon. S. S. BURDETTE.
Corfu....Hon. GEO. G. HOSKINS.
Perry....Hon. CHAS. E. FITCH.
Wappinger Falls....Hon. F. X. SCHOONMAKER.
Hart's Falls....Gen. THOS. M. HITE.
Frankfort....Hon. J. J. COUCH.
Lockport....Gen. GEORGE H. SHARPE.
Perry....Hon. CHARLES E. FITCH.
Coldenham....Capt. J. OWEN MOORE.
Clockville....THEODORE H. SWIFT.

TUESDAY, OCT. 12.

Glen....Hon. AUSTIN A. YATES.
Hammond....Hon. HENRY BALLARD.
Postville....EDMUND O'CONNOR.
Bridgewater, P. M....Hon. A. H. PRESCOTT. / E. S. SEARS.
Wurtsboro....WILLIAM WOOD.
Lansingburg....Gen. THOMAS M. HITE.
Louisville, P. M....Hon. GEORGE H. FORSTER.
Massena, evening....Hon. GEORGE H. FORSTER.
Argyle....Col. A. S. WOOD.
Garnerville....Hon. F. G. GEDNEY.
Jamestown....C. D. BAKER.
Keene....Gen. THEO. B. GATES.
Delhi....Hon. C. D. MURRAY.
Hammond's Corners....Hon. LUTHER CALDWELL.
Mount Morris....Rev. J. W. B. CLARK.
Barre Centre....Hon. E. L. PITTS.
Syracuse....Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.
Washington Heights....Gen. H. A. BARNUM.
Barnes Corners....Hon. H. J. COGGESHALL.
Prattsburg....H. J. SWIFT.
Syracuse....Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.
Nineveh....Hon. THOS. W. CONWAY.
Oak Hill....JOHN A. GROW.
Waterford....Hon. S. S. BURDETT.
New-York Mills....Hon. J. J. COUCH.
Central Hall, 154th-st. and 3d-av....Major H. D. TYLER.
Rochester....Gen. GEO. H. SHARPE. / Col. A. E. BAXTER.
Seventh Ward Wigwam, Brooklyn....CHARLES H. SAWYER.
Hancock....Rev. WILLIAM SEARLES.
Hinsdale....Hon. FRANK BRUNDAGE.
Auburn....Hon. JOHN R. CAMP. / Hon. W. O. BRADLEY.
Avoca....Hon. HORACE BEMIS.
Castile....Hon. CHAS. E. FITCH.
Saratoga Springs....BARTHOLOMEW KEELER.
Amsterdam....J. L. BARBOUR.
Bleecker Building, City....Dr. BUCK.
Erieville....THEODORE H. SWIFT.
Beethoven Hall, Brooklyn....Dr. C. O. HAWKINS.
Central Hall, Morrisania....Hon. GEO. W. BUNGAY.
Parepa Hall, 3d-av. and 86th-st....Gen. WM. H. MORRIS. / Col. F. S. LAMBERT.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 13.

Cherry Valley....Hon. AUSTIN A. YATES.
Canton....Hon. HENRY BALLARD.
Allegany....EDMUND O'CONNOR.
Mongaup Valley....WILLIAM WOOD.
Castleton....Gen. THOMAS M. HITE.
Hermon....Hon. GEORGE H. FORSTER.
Cayuga....Rev. WILLIAM SEARLES.
Irvington....Hon. F. G. GEDNEY.
Cherry Creek....C. D. BAKER.
Howard....H. J. SWIFT.
Watertown....Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.
Andes....Hon. C. D. MURRAY.
Tracey Creek, P. M....Gen. THOMAS W. CONWAY.
Highland Falls....BURTON T. BEACH.
Eden, P. M....Gen. N. P. BANKS.
West Chester....Hon. J. B. ANGEL.
Freehold....JOHN A. GROW.
Nunda....Rev. J. W. B. CLARK.
Hempstead....Hon. GEO. H. YEAMAN.
Holley....Hon. E. L. PITTS.
Aurora....Hon. W. B. WOODIN.
King's Ferry....Hon. JOHN R. CAMP.
Sodus Bridge....Hon. J. J. COUCH.
Westville....CHARLES H. SAWYER.
Goshen....Hon. A. J. DITTENHOEFER.
Martinsburg....Hon. H. J. COGGESHALL.
Chatham Village....BARTHOLOMEW KEELER.
West Valley....Hon. FRANK BRUNDAGE.
Oakfield....Gen. JAMES H. WARWICK.
Katonah....Hon. LEWIS BARKER.
Darien....Hon. GEORGE G. HOSKINS.
Central Square, P. M....Rev. M. N. CAPRON.
Lindleytown....Hon. D. P. RICHARDSON.
Hornellsville....Hon. W. W. CURRY.
Coxsackie....Col. A. S. WOOD.
Belmont....Hon. JOHN H. SELKREG.
Catskill....Hon. S. S. BURDETT.
Baldwinsville....Gen. GEORGE H. SHARPE.
Florida....Hon. T. C. THEAKER.
Pike....Hon. CHARLES E. FITCH.
Vail's Gate....Capt. J. OWEN MOORE.
Nyack....Hon. CHAS. L. BEALE.
Ellenville....Hon. A. T. CLEARWATER.
Mexico....Hon. J. J. LAMOREE.
Lebanon....THEO. H. SWIFT.
No. 121 Nassau-st., City....WALTER S. ALLERTON.

THURSDAY, OCT. 14.

Worcester....Hon. AUSTIN A. YATES.
Potsdam....Hon. HENRY BALLARD.
Limestone....EDMUND O'CONNOR.
Bethel....WILLIAM WOOD.
Fowler....Hon. GEORGE H. FORSTER.
Owasco....Rev. WILLIAM SEARLES.
Plattsburg, P. M....Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW. / Hon. W. W. HICKS.
Turin....Hon. H. J. COGGESHALL.
Fredonia....C. D. BAKER.
Bloods....H. J. SWIFT.
Downsville....Hon. C. D. MURRAY.
Chenango Forks....Gen. THOS. W. CONWAY.
Bleecker Bld'g, City....Col. HENRY C. LOCKWOOD. / FREDERICK E. HOUSE.
Cairo....JOHN A. GROW.
Roslyn, Long Island....Hon. GEO. H. YEAMAN.
Rockville Centre....GEO. WALLACE. / Hon. T. C. THEAKER.
Sandusky....Hon. FRANK BRUNDAGE.
Genoa....Hon. WM. B. WOODIN.
Union Valley....Hon. FRANK HISCOCK.
Moravia....Hon. JOHN R. CAMP.
Bethany....Gen. JAMES H. WARWICK.
Pawling....Hon. LEWIS BARKER.
Lowville....Hon. GEORGE H. SHARPE.
Wyoming....Hon. A. G. BRADSTREET.
Woodhull....Hon. D. P. RICHARDSON.
Brockport....Gen. DENIS F. BURKE.
Johnsonville....Gen. THOS. M. HITE.
Friendship....Hon. JOHN H. SELKREG.
Seneca Falls....Gen. N. P. BANKS.
Huron Town-house....Hon. J. J. COUCH.
West New-Brighton....Hon. A. J. DITTENHOEFER.
Ithaca....Hon. W. W. CURRY.
De Wittville....Hon. A. T. CLEARWATER.
Albany....Hon. NEIL GILMOUR.
Babylon....JOHN S. LEHMAIER.
Jacksonville....Hon. C. P. VEDDER.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15.

Batavia....Gen. DENIS F. BURKE.
Parrishville....Hon. HENRY BALLARD.
Ellicottville....EDMUND O'CONNOR.
Greenbush....Gen. THOMAS M. HITE.
Cohocton....WILLIAM WOOD.
Summer Hill....Rev. WILLIAM SEARLES.
Fort Edward....BARTHOLOMEW KEELER.
Granville....Hon. W. W. HICKS.
Constableville....Hon. H. J. COGGESHALL.
Mayville....Col. C. D. BAKER.
Hammondsport....H. J. SWIFT.
Roxbury....Hon. C. D. MURRAY.
Whitney's Point....Gen. THOS. M. CONWAY.
Marcellus, P. M....Gen. N. P. BANKS.
Cuba....Hon. JOHN H. SELKREG.
Palenville....JOHN A. GROW.
Chappaqua....Hon. GEO. H. YEAMAN.
Warsaw....Hon. E. L. PITTS.
Farmersville....Hon. FRANK BRUNDAGE.
Union Springs....Hon. W. B. WOODIN.
East Homer....Hon. FRANK HISCOCK.
Meridian....Hon. JOHN R. CAMP.
Indian Falls....Gen. JAMES H. WARWICK.
Middletown....Hon. HORACE BEMIS.
Alexander....Hon. GEORGE G. HOSKINS.
Pike....Hon. A. G. BRADSTREET.
Maine, P. M....Hon. W. W. CURRY.
Mott's Corners, P. M....Hon. C. P. VEDDER.
Trumansburg Centre....Hon. D. P. RICHARDSON.
Grahamsville....Hon. A. T. CLEARWATER.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Oct. 8.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following business was transacted: No. 200—The People ex rel. The New-York Elevated Railroad Company, appellants, vs. The Commissioners of Taxes, &c., of the City of New-York, respondents; argued by David Dudley Field for appellants, and Samuel Hand for respondents. No. 252—Frederick P. James, respondent, vs. James A. Cowing, impleaded, &c., appellant; argued by David Dudley Field and Charles Edward Tracy for appellant, and Abram Wakeman for respondent.

The following is the day calendar for Monday, Oct. 11: Nos. 311, 313, 300, 308, 316, 318, 294, 298.

A DISHONEST BUTLER.

Hilge Van Zaron, a native of Grenada, Spain, was employed three months ago as butler by Constant B. Andrews, of No. 30 West Forty-eighth-street. Van Zaron presented a number of testimonials of character, purporting to come from distinguished people, among them being credentials from the late Emperor Napoleon and President Grévy. The new butler went to live at the Newport cottage of his employer, and seemed to be faithful in the discharge of his duties. Several valuable articles were missed, but the butler apparently was not suspected, and when, on Oct. 6, Mr. Andrews came to this City with his family, Van Zaron was left in charge of the cottage. He left suddenly after his master's departure, however, and secreted himself on the steamer Newport. Word of his suspicious departure was telegraphed to the Police of this City, and when the Newport arrived he was captured by Capt. Gastlin, of the steam-boat squad. He had remained hidden on the boat, and had begged to see a priest during the voyage. Some $700 worth of miscellaneous valuables were found in his trunk. Mr. Andrews was notified and was greatly surprised at the discoveries made by the Police. The butler was arrested and taken before Justice Patterson, in the Tombs Court, yesterday. He was stylishly attired, and elaborately saturated with perfume. He was reserved in manner, but admitted he had taken some of the articles missed, but denied any knowledge respecting the remainder. A complaint of the larceny of $60 worth of personal property was preferred against him by Mr. Andrews, and he was held for trial in $1,500 bail, and in default was sent down to prison.

OBITUARY NOTES.

A dispatch from London says that James Coull, the sailor who steered the Shannon in the action with the Chesapeake off Boston Harbor in 1813, died on Oct. 1, at the age of 95 years, and was buried with military honors.

F. H. Robertson, an old and well-known citizen, died at Petersburg, Va., yesterday morning, at the age of 71 years. He was a prominent druggist at the time of his death, and was agent for several insurance companies. He leaves a wife and 10 children.

Daniel Gardner, proprietor of the Columbia House, at Atlantic City, N. J., and a retired circus man, died yesterday afternoon in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Frederic E. Church is at the Brevoort House.

Gen. Israel Vogdes, United States Army, is at the Hoffman House.

Gen. W. B. Franklin, of Hartford, is at the Everett House.

Capt. C. R. F. Boxer, of the British Navy, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Capt. James B. Eads, of St. Louis, and Gen. John G. Hazard, of New-Orleans, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Prof. Spencer F. Baird, United States Commissioner of Fisheries; Gen. P. V. Hagner, United States Army, and E. A. Hitchcock, of St. Louis, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Miss Braddon's new story, "Asphodel," is commenced in the New-York *Monthly Fashion Bazar*, out to-day and for sale by all news-dealers. Price 25 cents.—*Exchange.*

"Owen the Archer" will soon be commenced in the *Fireside Companion*, for sale by all news-dealers.—*Exchange.*

WHILE WAITING FOR A COUGH "to go as it came," you are often sowing the seeds of Consumption. Better try at once DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a sure cure for all Coughs and Colds.—*Advertisement.*

The Best Olive or Salad Oil
is imported and bottled by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., druggists, Fifth-Avenue Hotel Building, and 6th-av., corner 39th-st.; also, No. 132 Thames-st., Newport, R. I.—*Advertisement.*

Winchester's Hypophosphites
Will cure Consumption, Coughs, Weak Lungs, Bronchitis, and General Debility. Established 21 years.—*Advertisement.*

BEAUTIFUL TEETH are priceless jewels; daily brushing with LYON'S TOOTH TABLETS will do the work.—*Advertisement.*

Mineral Waters.
CONGRESS WATER.—The purest and safest of all cathartic waters; avoid all coarse, irritating waters, foreign and domestic; they destroy the digestive organs and kidneys. None genuine sold on draught.

What should be the food of the brain worker?
Is there any special food for the brain? Every thought and action changes into an inert phosphate a moiety of the vital phosphite in the brain! Take VITALIZED PHOSPHITES, the true brain food. Sold by druggists.

Rupture Relieved and Cured by Dr. J. A. SHERMAN'S method, without the injury inflicted by trusses. His book, with valuable information to the ruptured, is mailed for 10c. Office, No. 251 Broadway.

Every Day
adds new testimony to the value of JAMES PYLE'S PEARLINE for all washing and cleansing purposes.

Solid Silver Forks and Spoons, Tea Sets, and fancy pieces at greatly reduced prices by the manufacturer. P. FORD, No. 847 Broadway, up stairs.

Steel Frame, Fire-proof Safes, Combination Locks, Inside Bolt-works, Frothingham & Emory, 20 Vesey-st.

"Alderney Brand."
BUY ALWAYS CONDENSED MILK

MARRIED.

DOWNES—SMITH.—On Thursday, Oct. 7, 1880, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. R. H. Kelley, J. OSCAR DOWNES, of Jersey City, N. J., to SARAH J. SMITH, daughter of Chauncey Smith, Esq., of Morrisania, New-York City. No cards.

HENDERSON—PHINNEY.—On Wednesday, Oct. 6, at Hilltop, Newport, R. I., by the Right Rev. Thomas M. Clark, Bishop of Rhode Island, ANITA ALICE M., daughter of Theodore W. Phinney, to LOUIS O. HENDERSON.

JAFFRAY—GRIFFIN.—On Thursday, Oct. 7, at Christ Church, Catskill-on-Hudson, by Rev. George A. Howard, D. D., assisted by Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D., ROBERT JAFFRAY, Jr., of New-York City, to LYDIA BUTLER, daughter of George Griffin, Esq., of Catskill.

KOHN—RICKARD.—In New-York, on Tuesday, Oct. 5, 1880, at St. Francis Xavier's Church, by the Rev. P. F. Dealy, S. J., Mr. GUSTAVE KOHN to Miss MARY RICKARD, daughter of Wm. Agar, Esq., all of New-Orleans.

NOYES—RICHARDSON.—At Concord, Mass., Oct. 6, by Rev. Mr. Reynolds, JEANIE L. RICHARDSON to HENRY F. NOYES.

ROBINS—SCHREINER.—In West Philadelphia, Thursday evening, Oct. 7, at Northminster Presbyterian Church, by Rev. H. A. Smith, D. D., FRANCIS F. ROBINS, of New-York, and H. FANNIE SCHREINER, daughter of Mark J. Davis, of Philadelphia.

ROOSEVELT—DELANO.—At "Algonac," on the Hudson, Oct. 7, by the Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D., JAMES ROOSEVELT to SARA, daughter of Warren Delano, Esq.

SHAVER—LATTA.—In Philadelphia, Oct. 7, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. W. W. Latta, HENRY G. SHAVER, of Brooklyn, to CORNELIA R., daughter of the late John E. Latta.

SLEIGHT—CLARKE.—At Christ Church, Sag Harbor, Long Island, Wednesday, Oct. 6, 1880, by the Rector, Rev. J. J. Harrison, CORNELIUS SLEIGHT and ELIZABETH R., daughter of Stephen Clarke, formerly of Providence, R. I.

STANLEY—HOPPER.—At the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 7, by the Rev. R. S. Storrs, D. D., and the Rev. Charles W. Homer, CHARLES A. STANLEY to ELLA LOUISE, daughter of J. M. Hopper, both of Brooklyn.

QUINBY—McKAY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 6, 1880, by the Rev. Chas. W. Homer, MARY W., daughter of Samuel M. McKay, to FRANKLIN QUINBY, all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BRODHEAD.—At Delaware Water Gap, Penn., on Wednesday, Oct. 6, W. A. BRODHEAD, 68 years of age. Funeral on Saturday, at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late home.

CARTER.—At "Mountain Side," West Orange, N. J., on Thursday morning, Oct. 7, ELIZABETH H., wife of Oliver S. Carter.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, on Saturday, Oct. 9, at 3:30 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of the train leaving foot of Christopher or Barclay st. at 2:30 P. M. Friends will please not send flowers.

DA COSTA.—On the 7th inst., REBECCA M., daughter of the late John M. Da Costa.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at Christ Church, corner Clinton and Harrison sts., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Oct. 9, at 9:30 o'clock. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

DUSTAN.—Oct. 6, at Somers, N. Y., of acute pneumonia, Miss MARGARET DUSTAN, daughter of the late Peter and Sarah Dustan.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 25 West 42d-st., on Monday, Oct. 11, at 4 P. M.

HEDGES.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Oct. 8, Mrs. J. A. HEDGES.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Charles H. Oley, No. 514 Pacific-st., on Sunday, 10th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

HOFFMAN.—Suddenly, at his residence, No. 210 5th-av., on Wednesday, Oct. 6, 1880, SAMUEL VERPLANCK HOFFMAN, in the 79th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at Trinity Chapel, on Saturday, Oct. 9, at 3 P. M. It is kindly requested that flowers will not be sent.

KLAUBERG.—On Friday, Oct. 8, at his late residence, No. 128 West 29th-st., CARL KLAUBERG, in the 70th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

NICHOLS.—At Nyack, Oct. 8, SARAH MATHESON, wife of Ferdinand L. Nichols.

Funeral from her late residence, on Sunday, 10th inst., at 2 P. M. Train from New-York, via Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, at 9 A. M.

PUGH.—At Thibodaux, La., Oct. 7, MARY HAVEN, daughter of David B. and Ellen Bustis Pugh, and granddaughter of the late John Appleton Haven, in the 18th year of her age.

SMITH.—On Friday morning, Oct. 8, REGINALD R. SMITH.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at St. Bartholomew's Church, 44th-st. and Madison-av., on Monday, Oct. 11, at 10 A. M.

TODD.—At his house, near Katonah, Westchester County, N. Y., on Tuesday morning, Oct. 5, his birthday, OLIVER C. TODD, aged 75 years.

Funeral from his late residence, on Saturday, the 9th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at station on arrival of train leaving Grand Central Depot, Harlem Railroad, New-York, at 10:30 A. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

WHITE.—In New-Haven, Conn., Oct. 7, 1880, HENRY WHITE, in the 78th year of his age.

Funeral on Monday, Oct. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 366 Church-st., New-Haven.

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The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 9, 1880, will close at this office on Tuesday, at 3:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Wisconsin, via Queenstown; on Wednesday, at 3:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Abyssinia, via Queenstown, (correspondence for France must be specially addressed,) and at 8:30 A. M., for France direct, by steam-ship France, via Havre; on Thursday, at 4:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Republic, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and France must be specially addressed,) and at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Westphalia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on Saturday, at 6 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship City of Richmond, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and Scotland must be specially addressed,) and at 6 A. M., for Scotland direct, by steam-ship Devonia, via Glasgow, and at 6 A. M., for Belgium direct, by steam-ship Zeeland, via Antwerp, and at 11 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Rhein, via Southampton and Bremen. The mails for Denmark, Sweden and Norway are dispatched by Hamburg and Bremen steamers only. The mails for the West Indies, Brazil, and Argentine leave New-York Oct. 5. The mails for Newfoundland leave New-York Oct. 5 and 8. The mails for Havana leave New-York Oct. 7. The mails for Porto Rico leave New-York Oct. 8. The mails for St. Pierre-Miquelon leave New-York Oct. 8. The mails for China and Japan leave San Francisco Oct. 19. The mails for Australia, &c., leave San Francisco, Oct. 23.
THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.
POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1880.

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COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 8, 1880.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

[illegible]

COTTON—Option dealings have been moderately active at an improvement of 6@8 points, closing tamely. Cable advices more favorable.... Early deliveries quoted generally steady, one, however, a dull market. The official figures, as revised to-day, indicate Ordinary reduced ⅛c.; Strict Ordinary reduced ⅛c.; other grades unchanged; Stained—Good Ordinary reduced ⅛c.; Strict Good Ordinary and Low Middling unchanged; Middling reduced ⅛c. to conform to the actual basis of operations.... Sales have been reported for prompt delivery of 1,069 bales, including 594 bales to spinners and 475 bales to exporters.... [illegible] The receipts at the shipping ports to-day have been 25,877 bales, and for the week, 197,219 bales, against 170,544 bales last week, and since Sept. 1, 1880, 685,620 bales (against 642,710 bales same time in the preceding Cotton year).... Consolidated exports (six days) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 84,968 bales; to the Continent, 16,064 bales; to France, 7,683 bales; consolidated stock at all the ports, 353,017 bales; stock in New-York, 50,850 bales.... Exports hence for the week, 12,046 bales.

Option Sales To-day.

Month.	Bales.	Prices.
October	15,000	11.00@11.10
November	17,600	10.86@10.90
December	27,400	10.87@10.92
January	27,400	11.01@11.05
February	4,600	11.10@11.20
March	6,300	11.33@11.38
April	600	11.49@11.52
May	1,300	11.64@11.69

Transferable orders issued at 11.05.

Closing Prices on Options.

Month.	Yesterday.	To-day.
October	10.96@	11.02@11.04
November	10.80@10.81	10.88@
December	10.82@10.83	10.89@
January	10.96@	11.02@11.03
February	11.10@11.12	11.17@11.18
March	11.26@11.28	11.33@11.34
April	11.42@11.44	11.49@11.50
May	11.57@11.58	11.64@11.65

Yesterday's Average on Options.

October	10.91	February	11.08
November	10.77	March	11.25
December	10.79	April	11.39
January	10.93	May	11.50

FLOUR AND MEAL—An unusually brisk inquiry has been reported to-day for most kinds of State and Western Flour, at, as a rule, somewhat firmer prices, the actual dealings, in instances, showing an advance of 10c.@15c. ℔ bbl. Export purchases have been on a liberal scale, and mostly for shipment to Europe.... Sales have been reported since our last of 37,900 bbls. of all grades.... [illegible]

WHEAT—Stimulated by the favorable tenor of the news by cable which were, in good part, the reflex of the course of our markets yesterday, and the even more pronounced buoyancy reported to-day from the West, very free dealings were again noted in Winter, *chiefly in No. 2 Red, and in the speculative interest, leading to a further rise of 1¼c.@2¼c. a bushel,* on an excited and sensitive market. [illegible]

CORN—Has been in more demand and has been again advanced ¼c.@½c. ℔ bushel, closing firmly, on reduced offerings.... [illegible]

OATS—Have been moderately active, but generally weaker in price, on early deliveries, declining in instances about ¼c. a bushel. [illegible]

RYE—Quoted stronger, with sales reported of 8,000 bushels prime State, prompt delivery, at 93½c.; 8,000 bushels do., November option, at 95½c.; a car-load of No. 2 Western at 97c.

BARLEY AND MALT—Without further important movement.

FEED—A fair inquiry reported at firm prices.

The week's clearances hence for European ports have been 2,494 bbls. and 55,878 sacks Flour, 1,365,666 bushels Wheat, 774,446 bushels Corn, 44,311 bushels Rye.

The visible supplies of Grain at latest dates compare thus:

[illegible]

NAVAL STORES—Rosin again held higher but quiet. [illegible]

OIL-CAKE—A fair inquiry noted since our last, with Western, in bags, quoted at $30, on less urgent offerings.... Exports hence for the week, 19,087 pkgs.

PETROLEUM—Refined was further advanced on restricted offerings and a moderate demand. [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Interest yet lingered in Western Steam Lard, which was further advanced on free dealings, chiefly speculative. [illegible]

[illegible] quoted at 8½c.@9c., and Pigs at 7c.... A moderate inquiry reported for Cut-meats at steady figures. Sales include 8,000 ℔. Pickled Bellies, 12-℔. average, at 9½c.... A dull market noted for Bacon; Long Clear quoted here at $8 25; Short Clear, $8 75.... Western Steam Lard has been of ready sale for early delivery at higher prices. [illegible] ....Beef has been in moderate request at steady prices.... Beef Hams quiet at previous figures.... Butter and Cheese about as last quoted.... Eggs less sought after, within the range of 20c.@23c. for good to fancy marks.... Tallow in moderate request, with sales noted of 65,000 ℔. at 6½c.@6¾c.... Stearine more active and higher; quoted at the close, for prompt delivery, City at 8c., and Western, 8¼c.@8½c.; sales of 100 hhds. City, part at 9c., and 200 hhds. do., November to February, deliveries, on private terms.... [illegible]

SUGARS—Raw moderately sought after at about previous figures, with sales noted of 630 hhds. Demerara at 7¾c.@7⅞c., and 800 hhds. Centrifugal at 7⅞c.... Refined attracted rather more attention. [illegible]

TEAS—Quoted about as before; with sales noted of 1,400 half-chests Oolong; 400 half-chests Congou; 500 half-chests Japan and 900 half-chests Green, on private terms.

TOBACCO—The inquiry continues good, especially for the more seasonable kinds of stock, which rule quite firm.... [illegible]

WOOL—Rather more inquiry has been reported for desirable lots, which have been held somewhat more confidently. [illegible]

FREIGHTS—Accommodation for Grain continued in fairly active demand and generally quoted firm, notwithstanding the further material rise in Grain values. A moderately active inquiry has been noted from most other trade sources at, as a rule, essentially unaltered quotations.... FOR LIVERPOOL—The engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 3,600 bales Cotton at ¼d.@5⁄16d., in good part by outport steamers, and as low as ¼d.; 4,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d.@2s. [illegible]

THE COTTON MARKETS.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 8.—Cotton firm; Middling, 10⅝c.; Low Middling, 10⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅝c.; net receipts, 6,668 bales; gross, 7,018 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,347 bales; sales, 5,000 bales; last evening, 2,000 bales; stock, 73,290 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 43,556 bales; gross, 44,452 bales; exports to Great Britain, 28,306 bales; to the Continent, 5,980 bales; coastwise, 9,593 bales; sales, 24,600 bales.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 8.—Cotton firmer; Middling 10⅞c.; Low Middling, 10⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 10c.; net receipts, 3,381 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,370 bales; to France, 3,298 bales; coastwise, 1,642 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 60,990 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 32,442 bales; exports to Great Britain, 16,743 bales; to France, 7,189 bales; to the Continent, 4,300 bales; coastwise, 2,587 bales; sales, 18,200 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 8.—Cotton steady; Middling, 11⅛c.; Low Middling, 10⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅝c.; net receipts, 7,305 bales; gross, 7,831 bales; exports to Great Britain, 6,602 bales; sales, 3,500 bales; last evening, 2,100 bales; stock, 71,498 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 39,844 bales; gross, 47,949 bales; exports to Great Britain, 18,306 bales; coastwise, 5,278 bales; sales, 23,600 bales.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 8.—Cotton steady; Middling, 10⅝c.; receipts, 2,150 bales; shipments, 1,183 bales; sales, 1,900 bales; stock—1880, 17,303 bales; 1879, 2,254 bales. Weekly—Receipts, 12,010 bales; shipments, 9,166 bales; sales, 8,650 bales.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 8.—Flour in fair demand and firm. Wheat strong and higher, with an active demand; No. 2 Red Winter, 99c.@99½c.; No. 2 Chicago Spring, 95¾c.@95⅞c., cash; 96⅛c., November; 97⅝c., December; No. 3 do., 90c.; Rejected, 70c.@78c. Corn easier at 38c. bid, cash; 40c. bid, November; 40⅞c., December; Rejected, 34½c. Oats dull and a shade lower at 29⅛c., cash; 29⅞c., November; Rejected, 26c. Rye steady and unchanged. Barley firmer at 78c. Pork in good demand; options higher and cash steady at $15, cash and October; $12 27½, November; $12, December; $12 75, January. Lard strong and higher at $8 42½, cash; $8 07½, November; $8 bid, January. Bulk-meats stronger; Shoulders, $5 20; Short Rib, $7 90; Short Clear, $8 10. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 11. Freights—Corn, to Buffalo, 3⅛c.; Wheat, do., 6c. Receipts—Flour, 3,500 bbls.; Wheat, 108,000 bushels; Corn, 404,500 bushels; Oats, 140,000 bushels; Rye, 10,000 bushels; Barley, 30,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; Wheat, 60,000 bushels; Corn, 383,000 bushels; Oats, 151,000 bushels; Rye, 5,600 bushels; Barley, 38,000 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Oct. 8.—Flour active and firm; Superfine, $3 75@$5; Double Extra, $4@$4 25; Treble Extra, $4 50@$4 60; high grades, $4 70@$5 75. Corn quiet at 56c.@58c. Oats easier at 43c.@44c. Corn-meal dull at $2 40. Hay scarce and firm; choice, $23. Pork dull, weak, and lower at $18 75@$19. Lard in fair demand and higher; tierce, 8¾c.@9c.; keg, 9¼c.@9½c. Bulk-meats quiet but firm; Shoulders, 4⅞c.@5c. Bacon quiet; Shoulders, 5¼c.@5⅜c.; Clear Rib, 8¾c.; Clear Sides, 9⅛c.@9¼c. Hams—Sugar-cured, quiet and weak; Canvased, 11c.@12c. Whisky steady; Western Rectified, $1 05@$1 12. Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes, common to prime, 10¾c.@16c. Sugar—3 hhds. White Clarified, new, received yesterday, sold at 9⅞c.; 2 hhds. new Open Kettle received, the first this season, and sold at 7½c. Molasses in good demand at 63c.; new, received to-day, sold at 60c.@65c., classed prime to strictly prime. Rice dull; Louisiana, ordinary to choice, 5⅛c.@6¾c. Bran in good demand at 67½c.@$1. Exchange—New-York sight, par; bankers' Sterling, $4 80½.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 8.—Flour quiet. Wheat strong; No. 1 White $1 03¼, cash and October; $1 01¼, November; $1 03¾, December; No. 2 do., 98c.; No. 2 Red, 99c. Corn quiet; No. 1 Yellow, 47c.@47½c.; High Mixed, 46c.@46½c.; No. 1 Mixed, 46c.@46½c.; No. 2 do., 45c.@45½c. Oats steady; No. 1 White, 32c.; No. 2 do., 32c.; No. 1 Mixed, 35c.@35½c.; No. 2 do., 31c.@31½c. Receipts—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 75,000 bushels; Corn, 1,600 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 125,000 bushels; Corn and Oats, none.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 8.—Flour firmer. Wheat opened dull, declined ⅛c., and closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1 05½; do. soft, 98⅜c.; No. 2 Milwaukee, cash and October, 95⅞c.; November, 96⅛c.; December, 97⅛c.; No. 3 do., 88c.; No. 4 do., 81c.; Rejected, nominal. Corn lower at 39c. for No. 2. Oats firmer at 29½c. for No. 2. Rye advanced 1c.; No. 1 at 89c. Barley stronger; No. 2 Spring, 67c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Mess Pork, $15, cash; $15 50, November. Lard—Prime Steam, $8 40, cash and October; $8 05, November. Hogs lower at $4 60@$5 70. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 5c. Receipts—Flour, 11,000 bbls.; Wheat, 51,000 bushels; Barley, 20,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 14,000 bbls.; Wheat, 72,000 bushels; Barley, 14,000 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 8.—Flour strong and higher; Double Extra, $3 75@$4; Triple do., $4 30@$4 40; Family, $4 60@$4 75; choice to fancy, $4 90@$5 50. Wheat strong and higher; active; No. 2 Red Fall, 96⅛c.@97c., cash and October; 98⅛c.@98¾c., November; 99⅞c.@$1 01, December; 99c.@$1 01¼, January; 96⅛c.@97c., all the year; No. 3 do., 92c.@93⅛c.; No. 4 do., 88⅛c.@88⅜c. Corn lower at 38⅛c., cash; 38⅛c.@38⅜c., October; 38⅛c., December; 42⅜c., May. Oats higher at 29⅞c.@29⅜c., cash; 30⅛c.@31c., December; 34c., May. Rye firm at 84c. Barley steady and unchanged. Whisky steady at $1 10. Pork dull; jobbing at $16. Lard higher at 8⅛c. asked, 8⅛c. bid. Bulk-meats dull and nominal; Shoulders, $5; Clear Rib, $7 80; Clear Sides, $8 10. Bacon dull; Shoulders, 5⅞c.; Clear Rib, 8⅝c.; Clear Sides, 9c. Receipts—Flour, 9,000 bbls.; Wheat, 127,000 bushels; Corn, 57,000 bushels; Oats, 51,000 bushels; Rye, 4,000 bushels; Barley, 40,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 16,000 bbls.; Wheat, 115,000 bushels; Corn, 6,000 bushels; Oats, 21,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 8.—Wheat firmer; No. 1 White Michigan, 98c.; Amber Michigan, spot, $1; November, $1 01¼; No. 2 Red Wabash, spot, 99⅝c.; October, 99⅞c.; November, $1 01½; December, $1 03¼; January, $1 05; No. 3 Red Wabash, 96c.; No. 2 Dayton and Michigan Red, 97c.; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 05. Corn steady; No. 2, spot, 42⅜c.; November, 42⅜c.; Rejected, 42⅛c.; Damaged, 41c. Oats quiet; No. 2, spot and October, 32⅛c.; November, 33c. Clover-seed strong; Mammoth, $4 80. At the Close—Wheat unsettled; No. 2 Red, spot and October, $1 00¼; November, $1 02¼; December, $1 04¼; January, $1 05¾. Receipts—Wheat, 118,000 bushels; Corn, 15,000 bushels; Oats, 12,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 67,000 bushels; Corn, 5,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels. Cars of Wheat on track, 230.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 8.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 39c. Rosin firm at $1 30 for Strained, and $1 35 for good Strained. Tar firm at $2 10. Crude Turpentine firm at $1 40 for hard; $2 35 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Corn unchanged.

OIL CITY, Penn., Oct. 8.—United Pipe Line Certificates opened firm at 98⅛c. bid, advanced to $1, declined to 99⅛c., and closed firm at 98⅛c.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 8.—Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 10.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Friday, Oct. 8, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, R. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, Van Tassell & Kearney sold the three-story brick building and one-story frame stable, with lots together in size 52.9 by 150, Nos. 507 and 509 10th-av., west side, 46 feet north of 38th-st., for $17,962, to F. Gonzalez. The same auction firm, under a second decree of the court, resold the above property to same purchaser for $14,000. Richard V. Harnett, under a similar court decree, James B. Williams, Esq., Referee, disposed of three lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West 55th-st., south side, 475 feet east of 7th-av., for $15,000, to W. C. Lester.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Oct. 8.

Irving-place, w. s., 82.9 ft. n. of 15th-st., 20.6x80; Helen F. Pray and others to Henry Fleming	$150
Concord-av., n. w. s., 425 ft. s. w. of Lexington-st., 25x100; Sarah A. Appleton, Executrix, &c., to A. M. Owen	450
103d-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 2d-av., 50x100.11; Anton Hahn and wife to John Losler	22,000
Lot No. 17, Morrisania, near Washington-av. and 3d-st., 25x100; E. B. Vedder and wife to Alice Anderson	100
1st-av., n. w. s., 24th Ward, lot No. 48, 50x123; Patrick Karr and wife to Thomas J. Day	600
117th-st., n. s., 224 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x100.10; and, also, lots Nos. 44, 45, 58, and 59 on Elm-av., 100x200; Annie McNamara to Eliza Glynn	1,000
1st-av., w. s., 100.6 ft. s. of 78th-st., 25.6x100; Joseph Emrich and wife to Caroline Wallack	20,000
78th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 2d-av., 17.6x102.2; Caroline Wallach and husband to Joseph Emrich	8,000
1st-av., w. s., 100.6 ft. s. of 78th-st., 25.6x100; Salomon Marx and others to Joseph Emrich	nom.
40th-st., s. s., 151 ft. e. of 6th-av., 18.6x98.9; Augustus F. Miller to William Schultz	31,000
Same property; William Schultz and wife to Augustus F. Miller and another	nom.
Oak-st., No. 50, 19.9x50; George T. Gertum to Henriette Lindemberg	nom.
Same property; Henriette Borck, or Lindemberg, to George T. Gertum	nom.
54th-st., [illegible]; F. R. Reilly, late Sheriff, to James W. Phyfe	230
Same property; and, also, n. s. 58th-st., 145 ft. e. of Broadway, 25x100.5; Same to Same	489
7th-av., s. w. corner of 54th-st., 25x100; James W. Phyfe to James Phyfe	nom.
66th-st., n. s., 99 ft. w. of 4th-av., 18x100.5; Willett Bronson and wife to Fanning C. T. Beck, Trustee	21,000
Orchard-st., No. 64, 25x87.6; the Ætna Insurance Company to Caroline L. Merchant	17,000

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Bigot, Eliza, and husband to B. Ughetta; n. s. 80th-st., e. of 4th-av., 1 year	$3,000
Block, J., and wife to F. Merz; w. s. Avenue A, n. of 11th-st., 9 months	1,500
Braender, Minnie, and husband to J. Baier; s. s. 135th-st., w. of 5th-av., demand	1,500
Brett, Catharine, to H. A. Bogert; s. s. 117th-st., e. of 4th-av., 1 year	1,000
Casper, L., and wife to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n. e. corner of 2d-av. and 54th-st., 1 year	11,500
Same to Same; e. s. 2d-av., n. of 54th-st., 1 year	10,000
Same to Same; same property, 1 year	10,000
Same to Same; same property, 1 year	10,000
Same to Same; n. s. 54th-st., e. of 2d-av., 1 year	8,500
Coar, J., and wife to A. H. Barney; s. s. 58th-st., w. of 6th-av., installments	6,000
Same to Same; same property, installments	6,000
Same to Same; same property, installments	6,000
Day, T. J., to P. Karr; lot No. 48, on w. s. 1st-av., 3 years	300
De Trobriand, Mary, and another to I. McDowell, Trustee; No. 734 Broadway, 3 years	4,000
Emrich, J., to C. Wallach; s. s. 78th-st., e. of 1st-av., 1 year	500
Herold, H., and wife to United States Trust Company; No. 890 3d-av., 3 years	9,000
Judge, J., and wife to P. H. Hanlon; s. w. corner of Lexington-av. and 73d-st., 4 years	4,500
Same to Same; w. s. Lexington-av., s. of 73d-st., 4 years	3,500
Same to Same; w. s. Lexington-av., s. of 73d-st., 4 years	3,500
Same to Same; w. s. Lexington-av., s. of 73d-st., 4 years	3,500
Same to Same; w. s. Lexington-av., s. of 73d-st., 4 years	3,500
Same to Same; w. s. Lexington-av., s. of 73d-st., 4 years	3,500
Keller, P., and wife to E. Gabler; e. s. 3d-av., s. of 26th-st., 5 years	7,000
Merchant, C. S., to F. A. Conkling and others, Trustees; No. 64 Orchard-st., 5 years	10,000
Moore, Maria J., and husband to L. A. Mikels; n. s. 169th-st., e. of 3d-av., 3 months	5,000
Reuss, J. G., and wife to S. D. Gifford; s. s. 149th-st., w. of Passage-av., 3 years	400
Schwarzler, J., and wife to G. A. Haggerty; s. e. corner of 1st-av. and 77th-st., 2 months	775
Treacy, T. F., to S. S. Constant and others, Trustees; n. s. 110th-st., w. of 4th-av., 1 year	7,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Flegenheim, H., and another to Thomas Eagleton; Nos. 196, 198, and 200 South 5th-av., 5 years, rent	$1,800
Roberts, Edward, to H. Hanlein; s. s. 33d-st., 275 ft. e. of 2d-av., 100x100.8¼, 10 years, rent	400
Roberts, Edward, to Louisa Strippel; n. s. 32d-st., 150 ft. w. of 1st-av., 50x100.8¼, 8 years, rent	200
The Mayor, &c., to James Phyfe; lots No. 36 and 36½, in block bounded by 7th and 8th avs., 53d and 54th sts., 100 years, rent	1,172
Same to Same; same property, 100 years, rent	1,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Clyne, Thomas, to Carl O. Boesler	nom.
Constant, Samuel S., to J. H. Deane and another	nom.
Spear, Charles, to Cornelia Brett and another	$9,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FIFTH-AV. HOUSES

FOR SALE:	
First-class corner house	$150,000
First-class house and stable	250,000
Elegant house and stable	350,000
Three full-size elegant houses.....$100,000 to	190,000

ALSO,

No. 21 West 34th-st., extra large house and four lots........$250,000

ALSO,

Elegant corner house on Murray Hill, 5th-av., to let, elegantly furnished, at $1,000 per month for Winter.

ALSO,

House on 5th-av., with extra lot on side street, to lease at $15,000 per annum ground rent.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THIRTEENTH-ST., BETWEEN 2D and 3d avs., well-built four-story English basement brown-stone house, 20x55; lot one-half block; in perfect order throughout; open rear; will sell or exchange for small house between 4th and 5th avs., 25th to 40th sts. L. J. CARPENTER, 56 East 23d-st., Y. M. C. A. Building.

FIFTY-SEVENTH-ST.—FOR SALE, WEST OF, and close to, 5th-av., on 57th-st., a first-class four-story brown-stone house; well built, beautifully finished, and in perfect order; lot 100.5. For further particulars and permits apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ELEGANT dwelling (with superb dining-room extension) new residence No. 12 West 40th-st., near 5th-av.; cabinet finish, and first-class in every respect; plumbing, ventilation, and drainage perfect. ROBERT IRWIN.

FOR SALE—A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS private houses. CORTLANDT IRVING, No. 68 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

THIRD-STREET.—SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE HEBREW SOCIETY FOR THE SUPPORT OF WIDOWS AND ORPHANS, plaintiffs, against SAMUEL SCHOEN, GODFREY SCHOEN, individually and as Executors of the last will and testament of Michael Schoen, late of the City of New-York, deceased, and Olga, his wife, and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the seventh day of September, 1880, I, the undersigned, the Referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, Number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Thursday, October twenty-eighth, (28th,) 1880, at 12 o'clock noon, by L. J. and I. Phillips, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and described as follows, to wit: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being on the southerly side of Third-street, in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line or side of Third-street, distant seventy-three feet westerly from the westerly line or side of Avenue D; thence running westerly along the southerly line or side of Third-street, twenty feet; thence southerly, parallel with Avenue D, seventy feet three inches; thence easterly, and parallel with Third-street, twenty feet; and thence northerly, and parallel with Avenue D, seventy feet three inches to the southerly side of Third-street, or the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, October 5th, 1880.

WALTER W. ADAMS, Referee.

MAX MOSES, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 320 Broadway, New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

No. 119 EAST TENTH-STREET.—The four-story brick house and lot No. 119 East 10th-st., near 2d-av. and St. Mark's Church, will be sold at auction on TUESDAY, OCT. 12, At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. Maps, &c., at office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EIGHTY-FOURTH-STREET.— SUPREME COURT.—GIBBONS L. KELTY et al., surviving Executors, &c., against Mayer Sternberger and others.—Pursuant to a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered herein the 15th day of October, 1878, the undersigned, Referee, in said judgment named, hereby gives notice that he will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 14th day of October, 1880, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Horatio Henriques, auctioneer, the lands and premises in the said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows, viz.: All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land known and distinguished on a certain map of lands at Bloomingdale, in the (late) Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, belonging to William W. Woolsey, made by Edwin Smith, City Surveyor, in June, 1836, with alterations and additions made in May, 1863, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in the case number 210, as lots numbers 210, 211, 212, 252, 253, and 254, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Eighty-fourth-street, one hundred and seventy-five feet east of the easterly side of Ninth-avenue; and thence running easterly, along Eighty-fourth-street, seventy-five feet; thence northerly, parallel with the Ninth-avenue to Eighty-fifth-street; thence westerly, along Eighty-fifth-street, seventy-five feet; thence southerly, parallel with the Ninth-avenue, to Eighty-fourth-street, at the place of beginning; and, also, the southerly half part of Eighty-fifth-street lying adjacent to the same in front.—Dated New-York, September 23, 1880.

WILLIAM H. CLARK, Referee, 119 Broadway, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Plaintiffs, against JOHN H. RAUCH AND OTHERS, Defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the sixth day of October, 1880, I, the undersigned, the Referee therein named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales-room, at No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Saturday, the thirtieth day of October, 1880, at twelve o'clock noon, by Hugh N. Camp, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows, viz.: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate in the Sixth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of White-street distant one hundred and six (106) feet and (8) eight inches westwardly from the southwesterly corner of Elm and White streets, thence running southwardly parallel with Elm-street one hundred (100) feet; thence westwardly parallel with White street twenty-five (25) feet; thence northwardly parallel with Elm-street one hundred (100) feet to the southerly side of White-street, and thence eastwardly along the same twenty-five (25) feet, to the point or place of beginning, said premises being now known by the street number 35 White-street.—Dated October 6, 1880.

JOHN V. B. LEWIS, Referee.

MESSRS. DAVIES AND WORK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 120 Broadway, New-York City.

SUPREME COURT SALE, IN PARTITION.

A. J. BLEECKER & SON will sell on THURSDAY, Oct. 14, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF OLIVER DYER, Esq., REFEREE, the three-story brick house and lot, No. 124 EAST 30TH-ST., near Lexington-av.; the two four-story brick tenements and lots, Nos. 316 and 333 East 24th-st., between 2d and 1st avs.

ALSO,

on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 20, at 12 M., at the depot at HARRISON, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, two parcels of land belonging to the late Wm. H. Taylor, and containing about nine acres.

For full particulars apply to Messrs. NILES & BAGLEY, plaintiff's attorneys, No. 8 Wall-st., and for maps to the auctioneers,

A. J. BLEECKER & SONS, Nos. 75 and 77 Nassau-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

THE SHERWOOD,

5TH-AV. AND 44TH-ST.

Choice and handsomely furnished suites to let for the Fall and Winter seasons, or by the year. Cuisine of superior excellence. Table d'hote.

E. N. WILSON, Proprietor.

NO. 52 WEST 38TH-ST.—JUST BEEN PUT IN complete order; will be leased, unfurnished, for three or more years, or will be sold. Permits of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and 1,130 Broadway.

TO LET—ON MADISON-AV. CORNER, NEAR 60TH-ST.—A fully and elegantly furnished four-story brown-stone house, 22x65x100.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

THE LORIMER, NO. 30 WEST 59TH-ST.—[illegible] heat, hot water, and every convenience. Apply on premises.

BROOKLYN HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—NO. 100 PARK-PLACE, NEAR 6TH-AV., elegant high-basement brown-stone (new) three-story; all improvements; rent, $750.

WYCKOFF BROS., 138 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES.
TIMES OFFICE.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT BASEMENT OF THE "Cumberland," corner Broadway, 5th-av., and 22d-st., covering a surface of about 7,500 square feet; well lighted and ventilated, with entrance on three streets and by elevator; would be a first-class cold lunch room. Also, stores on 5th-av. and Broadway with entrance from both streets or by elevator. Apply to Mr. JENNINGS, Superintendent, on premises, or to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 152 Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS FACTORY TO LEASE AT Morrisania, close to depot; engine, boiler, &c.; building four-story, 38 by 38; lot, 66 by 115; suitable and ready for any manufacturing business. HOMER MORGAN, No. 417 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV.—A VALUABLE CORNER PLOT OF land, below 30th-st., containing 4,200 square feet, with substantial building thereon, easily converted into a large store property, to lease for a term of years. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—SALE, RENT, UNFURNISHED houses; immediate possession; rents, $600 upward; location accessible; unquestionably healthy. EDWARD P. HAMILTON, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

BARGAIN!—I. HENRY JOHNSON, MORRIStown, N. J., will sell a large modern house, well situated, for $6,000, to close partnership.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AT SEABRIGHT. Address OWNER, Station H., New-York Post Office.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A FINE AND WELL FURNISHED country house of 14 rooms near Jamaica, Long Island; carriage-house, stables, farm-house, orchard, lawn, and garden; terms low to a careful and responsible tenant. Address T. H. W., No. 1,971 Broadway, New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOR THE WINTER MONTHS A FULLY furnished house; location between 34th and 59th sts., 4th and 6th avs.; price about $500 per month; house must be completely furnished in every particular; no agents need reply. Address W. E., Post Office Box No. 186, New-York.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR BARRACK LAMPS, OIL, AND WICKS.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4, 1880.

IT IS INTENDED to try the use of Mineral Oil for lighting certain Military Posts. About 10,000 gallons of refined Mineral Oil, flashing test or flash point not to be lower than 135° Fahrenheit, will be needed, and about 400 two-light pendent Lamps, with good and approved Argand burners, and 1,600 suitable Wicks for same. Printed drawings of Lamps believed to be suitable can be had on application to the undersigned. Separate sealed bids for the Oil, Lamps, and Wicks, to be delivered at the Philadelphia Depot of the Quartermaster's Department are invited. They will be opened at noon on the 4th of November, 1880, in presence of bidders. The bids should specify the kind of package in which the Oil is to be delivered, and the material and construction of the lamps offered by bidders. Bids will be considered for any lamps offered. The object of the Quartermaster's Department is to procure those which, regarding cost, safety, durability and power, are best fitted for the work to be done. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production, conditions of price and quality being equal. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Bidders are invited to submit with their bids samples of the lamps which they propose to furnish. Blank forms of proposals will be furnished by the undersigned on application. The envelopes containing bids should be indorsed "Proposals for Lamps," "Oil," or "Wicks," as the case may be.

D. H. RUCKER, Asst. Q. M. Gen., U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO JOSEPHINE RICHARD: TAKE NOTICE that in pursuance of an order made Oct. 1, 1880, by the Hon. Jonathan Dixon, Justice of the Supreme Court of New-Jersey, we shall apply to said Justice on Wednesday, Oct. 13th inst., at ten o'clock A. M., at the Court-house in Paterson, N. J., for an order appointing Commissioners to appraise certain lands held by you and necessary for the use of the Bergen County Railroad Company, and to assess the damage done unto you by reason of the construction of said railroad through said lands, according to the provisions of an act entitled "An act to authorize the formation of railroad corporations and regulate the same," approved April 2, 1873, and the supplements thereto. The said lands are situate in Union Township, Bergen County, N. J. Bounded northerly by land late of William Mathe; southerly by lands of the New-York, Lake Erie and Western R. R. Co.; easterly and westerly by lines parallel to and fifty feet distant from centre line of said Bergen Co. R. R., as filed with the Secretary of State Sept. 25, 1880. Said centre line runs through said lands from the line of said Mathe 960 feet on a course south, 25° 25' west; thence on a curve to east, with radius of 1,910 feet, 740 feet, containing 3.95 acres.—Dated Oct. 2, 1880.

C. & R. W. PARKER, Newark, N. J.

COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE, NEW COUNTY COURT-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1880.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 18th inst. the following jurors will be drawn for the following courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 1st prox., to wit: Three panels of 100 trial jurors each for a Supreme Court, Circuit, Parts I., II., and III. One panel of 100 trial jurors for a Superior Court, Part I. One panel of 100 trial jurors for a Court of Common Pleas, Part I. Three panels of 100 trial jurors each for a Marine Court, Parts I., II., and III. Two panels of 100 trial jurors each for a Court of General Sessions, Parts I. and II., and a panel of 50 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

WM. A. BUTLER, Clerk.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable young woman; or to take care of a child or wait on lady; satisfactory City reference. Call at No. 365 West 25th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman and do fine washing; City reference. Address E. M., Box No. 289 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GIRL, AND ASSIST in the pantry; good reference can be given. Call at No. 87 Avenue A, near 6th-st.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN AS THOROUGH COOK IN private family; understands family baking and desserts; best reference; country preferred. Call at No. 114 West 35th-st., first floor, back.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE PERSON AS EXCELlent cook; thoroughly understands her business in all respects; City reference. Call at No. 140 West 30th-st., in store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—EXCELlent City reference. Call at No. 834 6th-av., two flights up.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A YOUNG LADY JUST arrived from Paris, employment in a private family. Call at No. 166 Washington-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—LADY DESIRES POSITION as housekeeper to a gentleman of means with one or two children; no menial service; would take charge of linen department in first-class hotel; best reference given and required; triflers not noticed. Address E. D., Box No. 278 *Times Up-town Office*, 1,258 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN ACCOMPLISHED young Jewish lady as housekeeper. Call at No. 114 3d-av., first flat. Miss Black.

HOUSE-WORKERS.—BY TWO GIRLS TO DO the work of a small family between them; reference. Call at No. 256 West 37th-st., first floor, Room 5.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT FRENCH maid with a family going to Europe; good references. Address Traveler, Box No. 254 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—BY PROTESTANT GIRL IN first-class family; used to traveling; excellent hair-dresser; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 1 East 41st-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress in a private family; two years' City reference from last place. Call at 271 West 33d-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW AS nurse; is capable of full charge of a baby. Can be seen at her last residence, No. 13 West 12th-st., where she has lived four years.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE, EDUCATED young girl as nurse and seamstress for grown children; would assist with chamber-work. Call, for two days, at No. 302 West 44th-st.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT woman to take care of invalid lady and sew, or as child's nurse; first-class reference. Address Advertiser, No. 114 West 35th-st.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young girl; can do plain sewing; good reference. Call at No. 604 6th-av.; ring third bell.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN TO TAKE full charge of a baby and do plain sewing; two years' reference. Call at No. 201 East 27th-st.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID AND do Plain Sewing.—By an American Protestant woman; City or country; best City references. Address M. O., Box No. 283 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITRESS—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO girls; one as first-class waitress, the other as chamber-maid; City reference. Call at No. 250 West 37th-st., Room No. 5.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS waitress; understands all kinds of salads; best City reference; no cards. Call at No. 242 West 16th-st.

WASHING.—BY SWEDISH LAUNDRESS, FAMily washing; understands her business perfectly. Address Lindstrom, No. 223 East 38th-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A BOY ABOUT 13, A SITUATION in an office or store where he can make himself useful; [illegible] can give good references. Address S., Box No. 142 *Times Office*.

WANTED—IN A GOOD HOUSE AS SALESMAN or traveler; best of references and 10 years' traveling experience. Address B. C., Box 185 *Times Office*.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY A RESPECTABLE FIRST-CLASS French butler; 20 years' experience in best family in Europe; best City reference. Address T. N., No. 233 East 34th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; MARried; one child; thoroughly understands his business in all branches; three years' best of reference from last place, City or country. Address John, care A. S. Flandrau & Co., Nos. 372 and 374 Broome-st., carriage repository.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY PROTESTant married man; no incumbrance; is very obliging; good City driver; 10 years' written and personal reference. Address J. R., Box No. 310 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man; thoroughly understands his business in all branches; stylish and competent driver; neat, willing, and obliging; highly recommended by present employer, at No. 9 West 53d-st. Call for two days.

COACHMAN.—IS SOBER, HONEST, AND A REliable driver; understands the care of fine carriages and horses; best of City and country references. Address J. F., Box No. 274 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHly understands the duties of a private coachman; first-class City reference from late employer. Call or address T. B., No. 111 West 29th-st.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH COOK IN A PRIVATE family; best City reference. Address C. B., Box No. 289 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

DOORMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE young man in a respectable private family to wait on the door and make himself useful and obliging; would like to learn to wait on table; first-class references. Address A. B., Box No. 289 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

JANITOR OR PORTER.—BY A COLORED man; willing and obliging; best City reference. Address W. G., Box No. 280 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, NO FAMily, to take charge of a gentleman's place; fully competent in the culture of hot and cold graperies, greenhouse plants, and keeping his place in first-class order, in City or country; 10 years' reference. Address D. B., Box No. 265 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY ONE THAT UNDERSTANDS care of greenhouses, fruit, &c.; German; married; first-class reference. Call or address F. K., seed store, No. 125 Chambers-st.

GROOM OR STABLEMAN.—BY A YOUNG married man. Address George, care clerk of the Putnam House.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE AS VALet or attendant; best reference; no objection to travel. Address M. D., Box No. 271 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER—CHAMBER-MAID, OR PARLOR-Maid or Seamstress.—By French couple, speaking English, having undoubted reference from City families; man is thorough waiter; wife is clever in every capacity; City or country. Address M. D., Box No. 254 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH PROTESTant man in a private family; has first-class references from some of the best families. Address Swede, Box No. 328 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS waiter or valet; City reference. Address A. R., No. 152 West 32d-st.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN IN A PRIVATE family; City or country; three years' City reference. Call or address 1,726 Broadway, V. A. Laundry.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A COACHman who is a perfect horseman and thoroughly understands his business, and who can bring testimonials as to honesty and sobriety; none other need apply. Address, with name and reference, Box No. 1,719 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENER TO take full charge of place near City; a Protestant; single; willing and obliging; well recommended. Address, with name and references, (no other attended to,) ALPHA, Box No. 108 *Times Office*.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK WITH NO OTHer work; to go a short distance in the country; reference required; good wages given. Apply Monday, from 11 to 1, at No. 847 5th-av.

WANTED—AT ONCE, A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent colored or white woman as infant's nurse. Call at No. 12 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CHAMBER-MAID TO assist in washing. Apply at No. 119 2d-av.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES C. COURTER, bankrupt.—The undersigned will sell by public auction, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 26th day of October, 1880, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., by Charles S. Brown, auctioneer, all his right, title, and interest as the Assignee in bankruptcy of said James C. Courter, being all the right, title, interest, and benefit of every kind and nature which at the time of the filing of the petition for adjudication of bankruptcy herein had accrued or was to accrue to the said James C. Courter under the last will of Isaac Dyckman, deceased, said will bearing date February 20, 1868, and being recorded in New-York County Surrogate's office in Liber 177 of Wills, page 107, February 6, 1868, said James C. Courter being a child of Hannah Fulton mentioned in said will. Further information may be had of the undersigned. JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee.

WM. SCOTT, Solr., 40 Wall-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of R. OGDEN DOREMUS, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy.—At the City of New-York, October 8th, 1880.—To whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that the second and third general meetings will be held at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, the said Register, at No. 129 Fulton-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on Friday, the 22d day of October, 1880, at 12 o'clock M., for the purposes mentioned in section 5,093 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title Bankruptcy; and that the final accounts of the Assignee are now filed in the said office of said Register, and that he will, at said time and place, apply to the court for the settlement of his said accounts, and for a discharge from all liability as Assignee of said estate in accordance with the provisions of said Revised Statutes of the United States, title Bankruptcy.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING

FREE!—100-PAGE PAMPHLET, CONTAINING complete lists of newspapers and schedules of advertising rates. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce-st., N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business on the 1st day of October, 1880.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$13,687,649 86
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	1,124,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure deposits	300,000 00
Other stocks and bonds	1,000 00
Due from other national banks	425,683 11
Due from State banks and bankers	63,113 71
Real estate	420,000 00
Current expenses and taxes paid	23,639 34
Checks and other cash items	151,517 50
Exchanges for Clearing-house	5,445,628 08
Bills of other banks	223,058 00
Fractional currency, (including nickels and cents)	3,241 69
Specie, (including gold Treasury notes)	3,196,638 17
Legal-tender notes	520,068 00
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tender notes	325,000 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. circulation)	50,607 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer (other than 5 per cent. redemption fund)	353 00
Total	$26,332,760 75

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$5,000,000 00
Surplus fund	2,000,000 00
Undivided profits	602,582 09
Circulating notes outstanding	1,011,945 00
State bank circulation outstanding	1,855 00
Dividends unpaid	13,215 00
Individual deposits subject to check	11,260,568 30
Certified checks	3,548,326 05
United States deposits	132,677 15
Due to other national banks	1,561,240 30
Due to State banks and bankers	1,155,507 21
Total	$26,332,760 75

I, RICHARD KING, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

RICH'D KING, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this eighth day of October, 1880. WILLIAM A. DUER, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: WM. H. MACY, J. J. ASTOR, WILLIAM LIBBEY, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, New-York, at the close of business on the 1st day of October, 1880.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$5,093,349 85
Overdrafts	39 30
U. S. bonds (to secure circulation)	867,000 00
U. S. bonds on hand	17,000 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	111,717 05
Due from other national banks	90,573 98
Due from State banks and bankers	28,834 54
Banking-house	385,000 00
Other real estate	200,000 00
Premiums paid	47,316 00
Checks and other cash items	12,727 24
Exchanges for Clearing-house	6,615,359 97
Bills of other banks	16,810 00
Fractional currency, (including nickels)	6 55
Specie, (including gold Treasury certificates)	1,583,710 05
Legal-tender notes	75,680 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)	39,015 00
Total	$15,186,774 88

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000 00
Surplus fund		175,000 00
Undivided profits		60,079 44
National bank notes outstanding		772,200 00
Dividends unpaid		10,452 00
Deposits.		
Individuals	$3,152,280 06	
National banks	2,651,847 32	
State banks and bankers	823,050 66	
Certificates of deposit	16,810 37	
		6,643,588 81
Certified checks		6,470,594 40
Cashier's checks		55,300 23
Total		$15,186,774 88

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

I, FRED'K TAYLOR, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

FRED'K TAYLOR, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of October, 1880. ALFD H. TIMPSON, Notary Public, New-York Co.

Correct—Attest: WM. TURNBULL, W. D. MORGAN, HENRY S. TABER, } Directors.

6 PER CENT. QUARTERLY COUPON BONDS

SECURED BY

First—The direct obligation of leading railroad companies.

Second—The Capital Stock of the Railroad Equipment Company, which pays dividends of 10 per cent. per annum.

Third—ABSOLUTE OWNERSHIP OF THE ROLLING STOCK, VESTED IN THE BONDHOLDER UNTIL FULLY PAID FOR.

Car Trust Securities have been for many years a favorite form of investment in the conservative Philadelphia market, and there has never been a case of default, even during and after the panic of 1873. The bonds have, in addition to the ordinary Car Trust Security, the absolute pledge of

The Railroad Equipment Company.

We unhesitatingly recommend them as absolutely safe.

CLARK, POST & MARTIN,

NO. 34 PINE-ST.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY STOCK TRUST.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES, issued by Matthew Baird, John McManus, Frank S. Bond, W. T. Walters, and Alfred Gaither, Trustees, that in accordance with certain resolutions passed by a majority in interest of the holders of such certificates, at a meeting held in Philadelphia, on the 9th of December, 1879, that on and after Oct. 1, 1880, the Trustees will be prepared to receive, at the office of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company, in Philadelphia, all outstanding certificates issued by them, and in exchange therefor will make proper transfers on the books of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company, of a like number of shares of the capital stock of that company, for which regular certificates will be issued. Parties at a distance can transmit their certificates by mail, addressed to CHARLES E. SATTERLEE, Secretary, No. 275 South Fourth-st., Philadelphia, *first signing the power of attorney attached to the* certificate in their names, having signature properly witnessed, and fill in the blanks, making transfer to the Trustees for exchange, and the number of shares named in the certificates. Should the owner desire to have his stock discharged to the New-York agency, for registration and transfer at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in New-York City, he will so state in his letter of transmittal to the Secretary.

FRANK S. BOND, ALFRED GAITHER, W. T. WALTERS, } Surviving Trustees.

Philadelphia, Sept. 15, 1880.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN Railway Company,

SIX PER CENT.

FIFTY-YEAR SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879.

Coupon Bonds of $1,000 and Registered Certificates of $5,000 each.

FOR SALE AT 105 AND INTEREST.

These bonds are the DIRECT OBLIGATION of the CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, and are secured by

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

issued at not exceeding $15,000 per mile of completed road built and acquired by that Company.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Corner Nassau and Cedar sts.

SEVEN PER CENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS

of the

Fort Madison & Northwestern Railway

OF IOWA.

FOR SALE AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST. Circulars, &c., furnished on application. JAMES M. DRAKE & CO., Drexel Building, No. 29 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 7, 1880. }

HOLDERS OF BONDS ENTITLED, BY virtue of such ownership, (subject to the company's regulations as to registration of such bonds,) to vote at the next election for Directors of the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, and which bonds have not already been registered by their numbers for voting in the names of their present owners, are hereby notified that the register for such bonds will be opened on the 1st day of October inst., at the transfer office of the company, No. 213 Duane-st., in the City of New-York, and will close on the 30th day of October inst., thirty days prior to the annual election for Directors, to be held on the 30th day of November next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. R. MACDONOUGH, Secretary.

GEO. K. SISTARE'S SONS,

BANKERS, 17 NASSAU-ST., N. Y.,

OFFER FOR SALE A CHOICE LOT OF STATE AND MUNICIPAL BONDS. A FULL DESCRIPTION MAY BE SEEN AT THEIR OFFICE.

CITY OF ST. JOSEPH, MO., 7 AND 10 PER CENT. BONDS.
FLINT AND PERE MARQUETTE RAILROAD CERTIFICATES.
WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILWAY OLD LAND GRANT BONDS.
CHICAGO AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY CO. BONDS
BOUGHT BY

Wm. R. Utley,

No. 31 PINE-ST., N. Y.

John A. Dodge & Co.,

BANKERS AND STOCK-BROKERS, No. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Buy and carry stocks on 3 to 5 per cent. margin, and execute orders for Stock privilege contracts at favorable rates. Full information on all matters relating to Stock speculation furnished on application. Weekly report of movements in the stock market sent free.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF ORIENTAL BANK STOCK.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, OCT. 13, 1880, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Trustees,

350 SHARES ORIENTAL BANK, $25 EACH.

AMERICAN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S

CENTRAL CONSTRUCTION STOCK WANTED BY

J. S. STANTON, NO. 19 NASSAU-ST.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5 PER CENT. ON bond and mortgage of improved real estate in the City of New-York. Principals only dealt with. EDWARD J. HANCY, Office of Strong & Cadwalader, No. 68 Wall-st.

THE MINING RECORD, $3 A YEAR; No. 61 Broadway, New-York. Most complete Mining Paper ever published. Sample Copies Free. Orders executed for Mining Stocks and other Securities both in N. Y. & San Francisco. ALEX. ROBT. CHISOLM, Prop'r.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. LAND GRANT, SINKING FUND, GOLD BONDS

OF THE

OREGON PACIFIC R. R. CO.

We invite subscriptions at par and accrued interest for the above-named bonds to the amount of $2,250,000. They bear date October 1, 1880, and have 20 years to run, bearing six per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in New-York or London.

The land grant contains over 900,000 acres of most valuable SELECTED LANDS—forest, mineral, and agricultural—and includes over forty miles of ocean front, and many miles of deep-water front for docking on Yaquina Bay and Alsea Bay.

The mortgage to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, securing these bonds, covers the entire land grant and other real estate of the company; also, its franchises, railroad, rights of way, rolling stock, docks, wharves, steam-ships, steam-boats, ferry-boats, and all other property.

Subscriptions will be payable in installments, beginning between the 10th and 25th of November. The public subscription will close on November 10. Prospectus of the Railroad Company, our circular, and subscription lists will be furnished on application.

New-York, New-England, & Western

INVESTMENT COMPANY,

31 and 33 Pine-st., New-York,

FINANCIAL AGENT.

Forty Year First Mortgage SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

OF THE

Cedar Rapids, Iowa Falls,

AND

North-western Railway Co.

This road is leased by the

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS & NORTHERN R. CO.

which owns nearly all its Capital Stock and

Guarantees the Principal and Interest

of these Bonds by special indorsement on each.

FOR SALE AT PAR AND INTEREST.

The right being reserved to advance the price without notice. Further particulars furnished upon application.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

NO. 26 NASSAU-STREET.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

500 SHARES OF INTERNATIONAL Submarine Company's stock for sale. E. S. WEBSTER, No. 50 North 5th-st., Philadelphia.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by E. S. BAILEY, No. 7 Pine-st. A SPECIALTY.

DIVIDENDS.

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION COMPANY, No. 20 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 13, 1880. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a quarterly dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT., payable Nov. 1 at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York; also a scrip dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., payable at the same time and place, both payable to stockholders of record Sept. 25.

For the purpose of preparing for a special meeting of the stockholders to be held at Portland, Oregon, Oct. 20, (of which special notice will be given by circular letter to stockholders,) the transfer-books will be closed from Sept. 25 until Nov. 1.

HORACE WHITE, Treasurer.

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION COMPANY, No. 20 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1880. }

ADDITIONAL NOTICE.

In compliance with a ruling of the Governing Committee of the New-York Stock Exchange the transfer-books of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company will reopen Oct. 21 and close Oct. 26, for the purposes of subscription to new stock by stockholders of record Oct. 26. By order of the Board of Directors.

T. H. TYNDALE, Assistant Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1880.

THE STANDARD CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY to-day declared a monthly dividend of SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS PER SHARE, payable on 15th inst. at the Agency of the Bank of Nevada, No. 62 Wall-st., New-York. Transfer-books close on the 9th inst. and open on 15th inst.

H. R. COOK, Vice-President.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R. CO., NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1880. }

A DIVIDEND OF ONE AND ONE-HALF per cent. upon the stock of this company will be paid Oct. 20, 1880. Transfer-books will be closed from Sept. 30 until Oct. 21.

FREDERICK H. GIBBENS, Treas.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Huckins's SOUPS.

Tomato,	Chicken,
Mock Turtle,	Mutton Broth,
Ox Tail,	Beef,
Julienne,	Okra or Gumbo,
Pea,	Soup and Bouilli,
Macaroni,	Mulligatawney,
Vermicelli,	Green Turtle,
Consommé,	Terrapin.

In quart cans. Are uniformly rich, perfectly seasoned, and require only to be heated before serving.

Mr. J. H. W. HUCKINS, of Boston, Mass., the manufacturer of these Soups, was for over 15 years Chef-de-cuisine of the Parker House, Boston. The preparing of choice edibles has been so long a study with him that he has become admittedly expert in producing the best possible results.

FIRST-CLASS GROCERS SELL THEM.

RECKITT'S BLUE.

Factory, Hull, England.

Ladies will find this to be what they have long looked for, A GENUINE WASHING BLUE. It has no specking, tinge, no sediment, is free of chemicals and acids, and is unequaled for fine laundry work. Used in the royal laundries of Great Britain. It never fails to give satisfaction. Samples free on application.

THOMAS LEEMING & CO., 18 College-place, New-York, Sole Agents for the United States and Canada.

TRUSS WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS meets all requirements. Its lifting power is marvelous. No pressure on back. Pamphlets explain all. No. 61 Warren-st.

A YOUNG LADY, 17, HIGHLY EDUCATED, raised in affluence, and now an orphan, wishes some elderly person of means to adopt her and help her with her musical studies; she would prove a devoted, respectful daughter. Address HONORABLE, Box No. 298 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK MARINE SOCIETY.—A QUARterly meeting of this society will be held at the Insurance Building, No. 51 Wall-st., Room No. 15, on MONDAY EVENING next, at 4 o'clock.

JOSEPH PERKINS, Secretary.

New-York, Oct. 8, 1880.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—The UNION DIME SAVINGS INSTITUTION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiff, against JOHN PARR and JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, as Executors of the last will and testament of James McKinley, deceased; George W. Cobb, as Executor of and Trustee under the last will and testament of Martha or Marthe A. Peck, deceased, and as special Administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of said Martha or Marthe A. Peck, deceased; Robert Harrison, individually and as Executor of and Trustee under the last will and testament of Martha or Marthe A. Peck, deceased; Amelia Harrison, wife of Robert Harrison; Everard H. Peck, Margaret Harrison, Sarah Harrison, Jane Wilson and James Wilson, her husband; Margaret J. Kelly, Margaret Harrison, Helena Amen, formerly known as Helena Setter; John McNevin, William H. Jackson, Orlando H. Ryerson, Denis Campbell, Albert L. Burnham, Benjamin F. Burnham, John A. C. Gray, George W. Lord, Herman Hecht, William Brinkmeyer, Bernard L. Ackerman, John C. Davenport, William Sloane, John Sloane, William D. Sloane, John Mitchell, Walter W. Law, Henry T. Sloane, Thomas C. Sloane, Amanda H. Selner, as Executrix, &c., of Edward H. Selner, deceased; Joseph Strauss, Samuel E. Conckling, William G. Christie, John (S.) Cole, the People of the State of New-York, Mary Harrison, Margaret Austin and William A. Austin, her husband; Robert Harrison, son of James Harrison, deceased; George Harrison, Rhoda Harrison, his wife; James Harrison, Sarah A. Harrison, Agnes Harrison, William Harrison, and all other heirs at law and next of kin of said Martha or Marthe A. Peck, deceased, who are unknown to plaintiff, defendants.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys at their office, No. 28 Park-place, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the amended complaint.—Dated New-York, July 2d, 1880.

ARNOUX, RITCH & WOODFORD, Attorneys for plaintiff, 28 Park-place, New-York City. Post Office address, Box 4,424, New-York.

To the defendants: Everard H. Peck, Margaret Harrison, Sarah Harrison, Mary Harrison, Robert Harrison, son of James Harrison, deceased, William Harrison, and all other heirs at law and next of kin of said Martha or Marthe A. Peck, deceased, who are unknown to the plaintiff:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. F. A. Macomber, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 18th day of September, 1880, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, in said City, County, and State of New-York.—Dated New-York, September 18, 1880.

ARNOUX, RITCH & WOODFORD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 28 Park-place, New-York City. Post Office address, Box 4,424, New-York.

SHIPPING.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. Leaving Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of King-st.
ARIZONA.........TUESDAY, Oct. 12, [illegible]
WYOMING.........TUESDAY, Oct. 19, 6 A. M.
NEVADA.........TUESDAY, Oct. 26, 11 A. M.
WISCONSIN.........TUESDAY, Nov. 2, [illegible]
ARIZONA.........TUESDAY, Nov. 16, 4:30 A. M.
These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeons, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all upper-deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea—perfect ventilation and light.
CABIN PASSAGE (according to state-room) $60, $80, and $100. INTERMEDIATE, $40. STEERAGE AT LOW RATES. OFFICES, No. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

WHITE STAR LINE.
UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.
CELTIC, Capt. GLEADELL.......Thursday, Oct. 14, 2 P. M.
BRITANNIC, Capt. PERRY. Saturday, Oct. 23, 8:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC, Capt. JENNINGS. Thurs. Oct. 28, 12:30 P. M.
BALTIC, Capt. PARSELL.......Tuesday, Nov. 2, 2:30 P. M.
From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, from the old country, $30; from New-York, $28.
The steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take Lieut. Maury's Lane Route at all seasons of the year.
CITY OF RICHMOND.........Saturday, Oct. 9, 6 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.........Saturday, Oct. 16, [illegible]
CITY OF BRUSSELS.........Thursday, Oct. 21, 7 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.........Saturday, Oct. 30, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.........Thursday, Nov. 4, 6 A. M.
From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.
Cabin, $80 and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28. Prepaid, $30. Drafts at lowest rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep or pigs.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

RED STAR LINE.
BELGIAN, ROYAL AND UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
The splendid first-class, full-powered Steamers Zeeland, Sat., Oct. 9, 9 A. M.; Belgenland, Sat., Oct. 16, 3 A. M. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. Second Cabin accommodations unequaled. State-rooms all on Main Deck.
No horses, cattle, sheep, or pigs carried.
First Cabin, $75 and $90. Second Cabin, $50 and $55. Steerage to Antwerp, $26. Return, $17 50.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 19 Broadway, N. Y.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
Between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.
CANADA, FRANGEUL.......Wednesday, Oct. 13, 1:30 P. M.
LABRADOR, SANGLIER.......Wednesday, Oct. 20, 6 A. M.
ST. LAURENT, SANTELLI.......Wednesday, Oct. 27, noon.
Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais of Paris, in amounts to suit.
For freight and passage apply to LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 6 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
RHEIN.......Sat., Oct. 9 | ODER.......Sat., Oct. 23
NECKAR.......Sat., Oct. 16 | MAIN.......Sat., Oct. 30
First Cabin.......$100
Second Cabin.......60
Steerage.......30
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $28. Steamers sail from pier between 2d and 3d sts., Hoboken, N. J.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
GELLERT.......Oct. 14 | HERDER.......Oct. 21
SILESIA.......Oct. 16 | CIMBRIA.......Oct. 28
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in the south of England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30. Round trip at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg or Havre, $28.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. C. B. RICHARD & CO., General Passenger Agents, No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.
Devonia.....Oct. 9, 9 A. M. | Ethiopia.....Oct. 23, 8 A. M.
Anchoria...Oct. 16, 3 P. M. | Bolivia......Oct. 30, 2 P. M.
These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.
Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier 46 North River, foot of Charles-st.
Alsatia.....Oct. 9, 9 A. M. | Victoria.....Oct. 23, 8 P. M.
Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Steamers marked thus * do not carry passengers.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

STATE LINE
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
From pier foot of Canal-st., N. R.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.......Thur., Oct. 14, 2 P. M.
STATE OF INDIANA.......Thursday, Oct. 21, 8 A. M.
First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation; excursion tickets, $110 to $130; Second Cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75; Steerage, $26.
For freight and passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents, No. 53 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.
NOTICE.—"LANE ROUTE."
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.
GALLIA.......[illegible]
OLYMPUS.......Wednesday, Oct. 13, noon.
BOTHNIA.......Wednesday, Oct. 20, 6 A. M.
ALGERIA.......Wednesday, Oct. 27, 11:30 A. M.
*No Steerage.
Cabin passage, $80 and $100; return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. VERNON H. BROWN & CO.

ROTTERDAM LINE.
Steamers leave Watson's Stores, Brooklyn.
P. CALAND.......Wednesday, Oct. 13
ROTTERDAM.......Wednesday, Oct. 20
MAAS.......Wednesday, Oct. 27
1st Cabin, $60–$70; 2d Cabin, $50; Steerage, $26.
H. CAZAUX VAN STOLK, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st. FUNCH, EDYE & CO., L. W. MORRIS, 57 Wall-st. Freight Agts. | 50 B'way, Gen. Passage Agt.

NATIONAL LINE.—PIER 39 NORTH RIVER.
FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks):
Denmark, W......Oct. 13, 12 M. | Holland, W...Oct. 30, 6 A. M.
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
Erin.......Sat., Oct. 9, 9 A. M. | Egypt.......Sat., Oct. 23, 8 P. M.
Cabin, $50 to $70, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets, $28, being $2 lower than most lines.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager, 69 and 73 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
For the Isthmus of Panama.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY.....Monday, Oct. 11, noon. Connecting for Central and South America.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING...Monday, Oct. 19, 2 P. M.
From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY, Saturday, Oct. 23, 2 P. M., or on arrival of London mails at San Francisco.
Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, AND CENTRAL AMERICA.
For freight, passage, and general information, apply to company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.
From Pier No. 43 North River, (new No. 35,) foot of Spring-st.
At 3 P. M., Wednesday and Saturday.
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. FLEETWOOD.....Sat., Oct. 9
GATE CITY, Capt. DAGGETT.......Wednesday, Oct. 13
Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and the Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad.
H. YONGE, Jr., Agent, Union Office, 317 Broadway. GEO. YONGE, Agent, Ocean S. S. Co., Pier 35 N. R.
C. D. OWENS, Gen'l Agt. S., F. & W. R. R., 315 Broadway.

N. Y., HAVANA, and MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Weekly from Pier 3 N. R., at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
AND FOR VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA,
Calling at PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and FRONTERA.
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA (Hav. & Mex.)....Thurs. Oct. 14
CITY OF MERIDA (Hav. and Mexico)....Thurs. Oct. 21
BRITISH EMPIRE (Havana only).......Thursday, Oct. 28
"These steamers are furnished with Huston swinging berths in state-rooms, small table in dining-room, and meals are served a la carte without extra charge."
S. S. City of Mexico will leave N. Orleans Oct. 7 and 28 for Vera Cruz via Bagdad, Tampico, and Tuxpan, connecting with steamers for Havana and New-York.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
FROM PIER NO. 16 EAST RIVER, AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
S. S. NEWPORT, (new,).......Thursday, Oct. 14
S. S. SARATOGA.......Thursday, Oct. 21
S. S. NIAGARA.......Thursday, Oct. 28
JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

CHARLESTON LINE.
FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER at 3 P. M.
S. S. CITY OF ATLANTA.......SATURDAY, Oct. 9
S. S. GEORGE W. CLYDE.......WEDNESDAY, Oct. 13
FLORIDA, THE SOUTH & SOUTH-WEST.
For freight and passage apply to JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or H. YONGE, Jr., Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 3 North River, as follows:
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. FOOTE, Wednesday, Oct. 20 (Accommodations unsurpassed.) For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

SURROGATE NOTICES.
IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF DELANO C. Calvin, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE E. KUNOTH, late of the City of Hoboken, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 477 Broome-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of June, 1880.
CHARLES SCHIEFER, Executor.
[illegible] Attorneys for Executor, 50 Wall-st., N. Y.

BUSINESS CHANCES.
FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A [illegible] store, No. [illegible] West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs. Apply for four days.

INSTRUCTION.
CITY SCHOOLS.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NO. 5 EAST 22D-ST., corner BROADWAY, Opens Sept. 20; twenty-fifth year; receives all ages and prepares for college or business.
The gentlemen whose names follow have had one or more sons fitted for college:
HENRY R. ALEXANDER, ELIAS S. HIGGINS,
FRANCIS N. BANGS, CALVIN E. KNOX,
HENRY R. BEEKMAN, THOS. LEBOUTILLIER,
JOHN BROOKS, HENRY P. MARSHALL,
Rev. D. B. COE, D. D., ORSON D. MUNN,
BENJAMIN CURTIS, WM. R. OSBORN,
HENRY DAY, Judge VAN VORST,
JAMES W. GILLIES, RALPH WELLS,
PARKE KANDY, CHARLES H. WARD.
Rates moderate; no extras for class tuition. Circulars at Putnam's and Randolph's bookstores, and the Principal's residence, No. 69 Lexington-av.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN. STUDIO—ENGLISH AND GERMAN KINDERGARTEN. SEPARATE DEPARTMENT FOR YOUNG BOYS. NOS. 21 AND 23 WEST 32D-ST., between Broadway and 5th-av., New-York. Autumn term commences Wednesday, Sept. 29, 1880. The Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., Rector.

BERKELEY SCHOOL, NO. 252 MADISON-AV. (Former location of the Anthon Grammar School.) A thoroughly graded Preparatory School for the leading colleges and schools of science. Opens September 27.
Primary class under the personal instruction of Mrs. A. H. LEONOWENS opens Oct. 1. Mrs. Leonowens will be at the school building daily from 9 to 12.
For prospectus address JOHN S. WHITE, Head-master.
Office hour, 3:30 to 5 p. m.

MISS DU VERNET'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Nos. 100 and 102 East 59th-st. Reopens Sept. 30. Head master, H. BEAUCHAMP TEMPLE, of Eton and Oxford. Primary, Junior, and Collegiate Departments. One hour's recess for dinner, at home or at school. Afternoon class to Park or places of interest under care of Head master. Daily drill. Accommodation for a few boarders. Head master resides in the house. REMOVAL Collegiate Department to No. 100. Apply at No. 102.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, No. 210 West 42d-st., (removes Oct. 15 to No. 241 Madison-av., corner of 44th-st.,) fits for the School of Mines, Stevens Institute, Sheffield, &c., and technical professions. A. COLIN, late Engineer Corps, U. S. N., and Professor Naval Academy.

MR. CORNWALL'S SCHOOL WILL REOPEN Sept. 22, at No. 210 West 42d-st.

THE WILSON & KELLOGG SCHOOL, NOS. 539-543 5TH-AV. (45TH-ST.) An ungraded preparatory school, the curriculum of studies including the most advanced, and also elementary, courses. Principals, Head Masters during 18 years of ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, NO. 1 WEST 39th-st., a Preparatory School for college or for business, (with Primary Department,) opens its seventeenth year, Sept. 20. References, the President and Senior Professors of Yale College and many of our best-known citizens. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 29. French and German languages practically taught. Thorough training in Primary and Secondary Departments. The course of study in the Collegiate Department meets all the demands for the higher education of women. Each pupil receives the personal supervision of Mrs. Reed.

GARDNER INSTITUTE, NO. 608 5TH-AV. Boarding and day school for young ladies and children. Twenty-third year begins Sept. 22. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals. Stage sent for pupils at a distance.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, (SUCCESSORS to the Misses Green,) formerly of No. 1 5th-av., will reopen their English and French BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies on TUESDAY, SEPT. 28, at No. 63 5TH-AV., New-York City. This school—established in 1816—continues the careful training and thorough instruction in every department for which it has hitherto been so favorably known.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, CENTRAL PARK, NEW-YORK CITY. Boarding and Day School for boys and young men of 7 to 20. Twenty-sixth year begins Sept. 20, 1880. For prospectus address Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL, No. 25 West 46th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 27, Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Thorough teaching; daily lectures; languages spoken within six months; drawing and musical advantages unsurpassed. Public examination for graduates.

MME. DA SILVA & MRS. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 27. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

MRS. ROEBBELEN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 60 East 61st-st., will reopen Sept. 27. Primary Department for boys. Miss A. W. FARLESS will assist Mrs. ROEBBELEN, and would be pleased to receive the children of her friends at the school.

MISS COMSTOCK, 32 AND 34 WEST 40TH-ST., FACING RESERVOIR PARK. ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN Boarding and Day School; GERMAN and ENGLISH KINDERGARTEN. Gymnastics. Studio. Private class for young boys. Classical Department. WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 29.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S FRENCH PROTESTANT Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 30 East 38th-st. (formerly in Paris,) will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 30. Apply by letter until Sept. 13, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be in New-York.

FREE CLASSES FOR SELF-SUPPORTING WOMEN every morning from 10 to 1, in Phonography, retouching photo-negatives, and photo-color. Apply for circular to YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 7 East 15th-st.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, 26 West 30th-st. Mr. Lebberton's Course of Lectures on History of Spain will commence Oct. 15.

MR. ABBOT'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL FITS boys for the best colleges; terms, $300 a year; only 21 pupils taken; highest references given. Apply to FRANCIS S. ABBOT, No. 60 Madison-av. ("Holt Memorial.")

MISS S. D. DOREMUS will reopen her Day School for Young Ladies and Children OCT. 4, AT NO. 47 EAST 21ST-ST.

MISS M. A. CLARK. English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 107 East 35th-st., reopens Sept. 23. Latin, drawing, and calisthenics included. Pupils prepared for college.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 15 EAST 31ST-ST. Reopens THURSDAY, Sept. 30, 1880.

MRS. GRIFFITTS WILL REOPEN HER ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN Day School for young ladies and children on MONDAY, Sept. 27, at No. 23 West 48th-st.

MRS. RIGBY WILL RESUME HER LITERARY classes during this month. Ladies desiring to join the classes or to arrange for private reading will please address No. 12 West 30th-st.

MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 13; instruction thorough and charges reasonable.

MRS. F. A. WALKER, A GRADUATE OF Mrs. Kraus's training class, intends to reopen her Kindergarten at No. 164 West 48th-st., on Thursday, Sept. 30.

MISS ARCHARDS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. Offers unusual advantages for young ladies and children. Studies resumed Sept. 30. No. 40 East 30th-st.

THE MISSES PERINE, NO. 38 EAST 74TH-ST. Will reopen their English and French School for young ladies, Sept. 29. The number of resident pupils limited.

MISS WARREN, NO. 12 WEST 45TH-ST.—Young ladies thoroughly taught; delightful home school for little girls; boys fitted for college. Primary Department reopens Sept. 27.

MR. CHURCHILL'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 450 Madison-av., corner of 50th-st.; term commences Sept. 28; study hour (optional) at 3:30 A. M.; recitations at 9:30. Circulars sent on application.

D. S. EVERSON'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, Corner 42d-st. and 6th-av., opposite Reservoir Park. REOPENS SEPT. 22. SHORT LESSONS THOROUGHLY MASTERED.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER'S English and French school for young ladies and little girls reopens MONDAY, Sept. 27, at No. 148 Madison-av.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1,481 Broadway, near 42d-st., begins its 44th year Sept. 13; primary, commercial, and classical departments. M. M. HOBBY and W. L. AKIN, Principals.

MISS REYNOLDS (EIGHT YEARS A teacher in Miss Haines's school,) reopens, No. 66 West 45th-st., Sept. 22.

MISS JAUDON'S YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING and Day School, 348 Madison-av., near 44th-st., reopens Sept. 30. Languages taught by Natural Method.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND private instruction. THOS. R. ASH, No. 145 West 45th-st.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, GILSEY Rooms, No. 1,193 Broadway, Room No. 25; residence, No. 54 East 81st-st.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies and little girls, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 29.

MISS GRINNELL'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, and German School for young ladies and children, No. 53 East 56th-st., will reopen Sept. 30.

MRS. J. W. GREEN'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, No. 61 Park-av. Will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 28.

THE MISSES CHADEAYNE WILL REOPEN their Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls at 518 Madison-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 29.

INSTRUCTION IN DRAWING AND PAINTING.—PERCIVAL DE LUCE, Sherwood Studio Building, No. 58 West 57th-st.

MISS J. F. MOORE'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies and Children, No. 104 West 48th-st., reopens Sept. 23.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'S SCHOOLS, NO. 15 East 47th-st. and No. 24 West 14th-st., Sept. 30.

MISS EDWARDS' SCHOOL, NO. 55 WEST 55th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Oct. 4.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL, NO. 30 East 39th-st., will reopen Sept. 27.

DR. A. CALLISEN'S DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. [illegible] West 42d-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 20.

INSTRUCTION.
CITY SCHOOLS.

MODEL KINDERGARTEN, ELEMENTARY classes for Boys and Girls and Seminary for Kindergarten Teachers will reopen Oct. 1, No. 7 East 22d-st.
Prof. JOHN KRAUS, Mrs. MARIA KRAUS-BOELTE, Principals. (Authors of the Kindergarten Guide.)

ARNOLD SCHOOL, NO. 30 EAST 45TH-ST., corner Madison-av. Pupils prepared for college, scientific schools, and business pursuits. Special attention to primary form. Spacious gymnasium; hot lunch if desired. G. A. MILES, A. M., Principal.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, N. Y.—FOR PARTICULARS address Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

MISS M. BRUYN WILL REOPEN HER school Sept. 22. No. 111 West 31st-st.

COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS. NORTH BRANCH, N. J. (48 miles via Central New-Jersey Railroad.) Dr. Williamson will reopen his class Sept. 1. In order that each boy may have home comforts and care, together with thorough individual instruction, the number will be limited to TEN selected boys; location in every respect desirable. Reference to old patrons—P. N. Roe, of E. Roe & Co.; James Miller, (late Aitken & Miller;) Rowland Pell, No. 37 Wall-st.; E. S. Hays, of Gleason & Hays; George P. Quackenbos, LL. D., &c., &c. Send for circular.

HOME INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES and Misses, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 15. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

AT PORT CHESTER, NEW-YORK.
STARR'S MILITARY INSTITUTE. C. WINTHROP STARR, A. M., Principal.

ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK, N. Y.—BOTH sexes; $225 per year. No extras but music. Opens Sept. 13. Send for catalogue. W. H. BANNISTER, A. M.

OSSINING INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, SING SING, N. Y., first-class as to character and patronage. Circulars free. Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.

ALEXANDER INSTITUTE — MILITARY boarding-school, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 23D-ST., CORNER 4th-av.—Sunday morning, at 9:30, Bible Class for beginners in the Christian life; afternoon, at 4 P. M., medical students only; afternoon, at 5, Bible Class for young men generally; evening, at 6:30, young men's prayer and testimony meeting. Thursday and Saturday evenings, at 8 o'clock, young men's meetings. Every day, (Saturday and Sunday excepted,) union prayer-meetings from 4 to 5 o'clock.

AT SIXTY-FIRST-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. Lindsay Parker. Special children's service in the evening; responsive exercises by Sunday-school. Sermon on "The Fading Leaf." Rev. W. E. Affleck will lecture on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock; subject—"Lost for Want of a Word." Admission free.

ALEXANDER MACLEOD, D. D., OF ENGLAND, delegate to the Presbyterian Alliance, will preach in the Madison-Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street Church to-morrow morning. The Pastor, the Rev. Nath'l W. Conkling, D. D., will preach in the evening. Hours of service, 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION, HAVERLY'S Theatre, 14th-st.—Sunday afternoon, 3 o'clock, addresses by Dr. H. S. Tanner (of fasting fame) and W. H. H. Bartram, of Paterson; choice selections by choir, led by Dr. J. A. Kelley. JOS. A. BOGARDUS, President.

AT CHICKERING HALL, 5TH-AV., CORNER 18th-st.—The Union Gospel Services. The Rev. Samuel Colcord will preach at 3:15 Sunday afternoon; subject—"Jesus Weeping at Bethany." Miss Henrietta Beebe will sing; also, a large choir, led by Asa Hull. Seats free. Everybody welcome.

AT GRACE CHAPEL, 14TH-ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH AVS. THE BISHOP OF CALIFORNIA WILL PREACH SUNDAY MORNING AT 11 O'CLOCK.

A YOUNG MEN'S SONG SERVICE. The Rev. C. C. Goss will preside Sunday, 7:30, Utah Hall, 8th-av. and 25th-st. Short addresses, solos, duets, choruses, by Wm. V. Simpson, Fred. Stell, and the large choir; cornet solo.

"A MIGHTY CRASH IMPENDING."—THE herald of the coming King of Glory, Bishop Snow, will preach pure Bible truth in the Medical College, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Theme—"The Harvest and Vintage."

AT FIFTH-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, West 46th-st., near 5th-av., the Rev. H. M. Sanders, of Yonkers, will preach Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school, 9:30 A. M. Prayer-meeting, Wednesday 7:45 P. M. Strangers cordially welcome.

AT HARVARD ROOMS, RESERVOIR-SQUARE.—Mrs. Hardinge Britten lectures Sunday, Oct. 10. Morning, 11—"Martin Luther in Spirit Land." Evening, 7:30—"The Sun," with splendid stereopticon illustrations.

AT SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—The Rev. Dr. Watts, of Belfast, Ireland, will preach to-morrow at 10:30 A. M., and the Pastor, the Rev. Samuel M. Hamilton, at 4 P. M.

A DISCOURSE BY MR. A. J. DAVIS ON the "Relation of Modern Spiritualism to Harmonial Philosophy," at 11 o'clock, in Steck's Music Hall, No. 11 East 14th-st. Good music. A cordial welcome extended to all.

AT ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 4th-av. and 22d-st.—Sunday preaching by the Rev. J. M. Chapman, D. D., Pastor, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH-ST., west of 6th-av.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. The Right Rev. Robert Harper Clarkson, D. D., LL. D., will preach.

AT THE WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., the Pastor, the Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D., will preach on Sunday, 10th inst., at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

AT SPRING-STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, Rev. Alfred H. Moment, Pastor.—Sabbath services—Preaching at 10:30 by Rev. John Reid, and at 7:30 by Rev. S. M. Hamilton.

AT THE BROOKLYN TABERNACLE, DR. Talmage will preach as usual to-morrow morning at 10:30, and evening at 7:30. Morning subject—"Domestic Life."

AT 35TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-AV., STANTON-STREET Baptist Church, the Rev. I. A. Douglass will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Friends and Strangers invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH-AV., CORNER 20th-st.—Sunday, Oct. 10, the Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach at 11 A. M. Public cordially invited.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE.—THE PASTOR, the Rev. William M. Taylor, D.D., will preach in this church on Sunday, Oct. 10, at 10:30 A. M.; Dr. Alexander McLeod, of Birkenhead, England, will preach at 7:30 P. M.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of Downing.—Services, 10:45 morning, and 7:30 evening. Rev. S. J. Gardner, Pastor. Evening lecture—"Primitive Christianity."

CHAPEL OF ST. CHRYSOSTOM, 7TH-AV. and 39th-st.—The Rev. Dr. Sansom, of Mississippi, will preach Sunday morning, the 10th inst., at 10:30 o'clock, and the Right Rev. Dr. Neely, Bishop of Maine, in the evening, at 7:30 o'clock. Services every Sunday at 7, 9, and 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 and 7:30 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MADISON-AV. and 42d-st.—Hours of service, 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Right Rev. S. S. Harris, D. D., Bishop of Michigan, will preach in the morning. General Missionary Meeting of the Board of Missions in the evening. Addresses by Bishops Whipple, Penick, and Horsog.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D-ST., between 5th and 6th avs.—The Rev. R. S. MacArthur, D. D., Pastor, preaches Sunday morning, 10:30; evening, 7:30. Young people's prayer-meeting Monday evening, 7:30. General prayer-meeting Friday evening, 7:30. Strangers invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SPIRIT, 57TH-ST. and 4th-av., the Rev. Mr. Guilbert, Rector.—Holy Communion, 8; morning service, 11; sermon by the Right Rev. J. C. Talbot, Bishop of Indiana. Sunday-school, 2. Evening, 7:30, sermon by the Rev. Charles F. Hutchins.

CENTRAL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 56th-st. and 3d-av.—To-morrow, at 4 P. M., the Rev. J. M. Chapman, D. D., the Pastor of St. Paul's M. E. Church, will make an address. Singing led by L. P. Thatcher and a large choir.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th-st., east of 4th-av.—The Rev. E. H. Kettell, Rector of Zion Church, Newport, will preach at 10:30 o'clock Sunday morning. Evening service at 4 o'clock. Seats free.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR, (SIXTH UNIVERSALIST Society,) 57th-st., corner 8th-av., the Rev. James M. Pullman, D. D., Pastor.—Sunday morning, at 11—"Helpfulness;" evening, 7:45—"Cain and Abel in Modern Life."

CALVARY FREE CHAPEL, EAST 23D-ST., near 2d-av., Rev. Wm. D. Walker, Pastor, having been richly adorned, will reopen on Sunday, Oct. 10. Commemorative sermon by the Pastor at 10:45 A. M. and by Rev. E. A. Washburn, D. D., at 7:30 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON-AV. and 35th-st., the Rev. Arthur Brooks, Rector.—Services at 11 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M. The Rev. Dr. Hill, of Halifax, will preach in the morning.

CANAL-STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, in Greene-st., near Canal.—Preaching by the Rev. Dr. H. B. Chapin at 10:30 A. M., afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Sabbath-school at 2:30 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER 34th-st. and Park-av.—The Pastor, the Rev. Robert Collyer, will preach morning at 11. A Sermon for Harvest. Evening at 8: "Robert Burns."

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57th-st., near Broadway, the Rev. J. D. Wilson, Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, corner of 28th-st. and 9th-av.—The Rev. Brady E. Backus, Rector. Morning service, 11 o'clock; evening service, 7:30.

DR. NEWMAN WILL PREACH IN CENTRAL M. E. Church, 7th-av. near 14th-st., at 10:30 A. M., and at 7:30 P. M. will continue his course on the Twelve Apostles; subject—"St. John, the Beloved Disciple."

EIGHTEENTH - STREET METHODIST Episcopal Church, near 8th-av.—Morning—Baptism and the Communion; evening—Reception of probationers into full membership in the church, and sermon by the Rev. George E. Strobridge, Pastor; subject—"The Throne and How to Reach It."

EIGHTY-SIXTH-STREET METHODIST Episcopal Church, between Lexington and Fourth avs., the Rev. Albert D. Vail, D. D., Pastor.—Services to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Preaching by the Pastor. Seats free. All made welcome.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 Worth-st., Wm. F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Children's service of song on Sunday at 3:30 o'clock; public invited. Music with a large church organ. Donations of shoes and second-hand clothing earnestly desired.

FORSYTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, A. C. Morehouse, Pastor.—Morning, "Jacob's Victorious Prayer;" Camp-meeting, Prayer-meetings afternoon and evening, conducted by J. Carpenter and others. Revival meetings throughout the week.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison-av. and 55th-st.—Services 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Rector, the Rev. Wm. T. Sabine, will preach. Seats always free in the evening.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FOURTH-AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of 22d-st., the Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching to-morrow at 11 A. M. Communion at 4 P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 39TH-ST. and Park-av., Rev. John Peddie, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH-AV. and 11th-st., the Rev. William M. Paxton, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers are cordially invited.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR Little Wanderers, No. 40 New Bowery, near Chatham-square, New-York. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M.; singing by the children and young people of the Bible classes. General prayer-meeting Thursday evening at 7:30. Visitors always welcome.

HOLY TRINITY, HARLEM.—SERVICES IN the hall on 4th-av., corner 129th-st., 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Rt. Rev. George Peterkin, D. D., Bishop of West Virginia, will preach in the morning, and Rev. Charles Holt, of Baltimore, in the evening.

INDEPENDENT CATHOLIC CHURCH, Madison-av. and 28th-st.—Great revival meeting to-night, (Saturday,) 8 o'clock, by the wonderful "Boy Preacher," the Rev. Thomas Harrison, and all the Priests. Sabbath services: Morning, 10:30, Father O'Connor; afternoon, 3, Father De Bellay (lately converted) preaches in French; evening, 7:30, Father Seguin (another lately converted priest) gives his "Profession of Faith." All the other priests present.

INDEPENDENT CATHOLIC CHURCH, Caledonian Hall, 8th-av. and 18th-st.—Afternoon, 3:30, Bishop McNamara and Father O'Hare will preach. Subject—"The Principles we Espouse." Evening, 7:30, Bishop McNamara preaches; subject—"Excommunication Ratified."

IRA D. SANKEY, ASSISTED BY L. P. Thatcher, will conduct the Service of Song at Cooper Union Hall. G. W. Sawyer will lecture Sunday evening, 7:30.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner 52d-st., the Rev. H. H. Birkins, Pastor.—At 10:30 A. M., subject—"The Transfiguration Scene;" 7:45 P. M., the Rev. Thomas S. Dana, one of the Oneida tribe of Indians, will preach. Young people's meeting at 6:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. All welcome.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, West 53d-st., near 7th-av., the Rev. Dr. Elder, Pastor.—Services to-morrow at 11 o'clock in the morning and 7:30 in the evening. The Pastor will preach. Sunday-school at 9:30. Young people's prayer-meeting on Monday evening. General prayer and conference meeting on Wednesday evening. All welcome.

MADISON-AVENUE CONGREGATIONAL Church, corner 45th-st.—Preaching to-morrow at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. by the Rev. W. R. Davis. Morning subject—"The Christian Workman;" evening—"The New Name and the White Stone." All are welcome. Lecture Wednesday at 8 P. M.; subject—"Impulsive Goodness."

MADISON - AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Madison-av. and 47th-st., the Rev. Wm. Lloyd, Pastor.—Morning at 11 o'clock; subject—"From Twilight to Day-dawn." Evening, at 7:45—"God's Message to the Soul, 'Live.'" Strangers cordially invited.

McAULEY WATER-STREET MISSION, No. 316 Water-st.—Meetings every evening and Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock, and every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Take Third-avenue steam cars to Franklin-square, walk down Dover-st. one block, and turn to the left.

MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison-av. and 53d-st., the Rev. Chas. S. Robinson, D. D., Pastor.—Service in morning at 11 o'clock and evening 7:30 o'clock. Sunday-school, 9:30 A. M.; Good Will Mission at 2:30 P. M.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of 31st-st.—Preaching by the Pastor, the Rev. C. DeW. Bridgman, D. D., on Sunday, Oct. 10. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. Chapel service on Wednesday evening, at 7:45.

MADISON-AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, corner 57th-st., the Rev. Edward A. Reed, Pastor.—Divine service at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sabbath-school, 3 P. M.

NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.—"Primary" class this day, at 3 o'clock, Miss Jennie B. Merrill, teacher; "Superintendent's," Tuesday, 4 o'clock, Fulton-Street Chapel, the Rev. A. F. Schauffler, conductor; "Normal," Thursday, 4:30 o'clock, Dr. Crosby's Church Chapel, the Rev. A. D. Vail, D. D., conductor.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, NO. 113 FULTON-ST. and No. 58 Ann-st.—Preaching Sunday, 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., by the Pastor in charge, the Rev. A. J. Park. Monday evening praise-meeting, and Friday evening prayer-meeting, at 7:45. In this church the Fulton-Street Daily Noon Prayer-meeting is held.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING in the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy, at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Bible reading at 2:30 P. M. Daily morning and evening prayer-meetings.

OLD JOHN-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church. First in America, No. 44 John-st.—Preaching by the Rev. L. S. Weed, D. D., at 10:30 A. M. Subject—"Providence," and 7:30 P. M., subject—"The False and True." Sunday-school, 9 A. M. Young people's meeting, 6:30 P. M. Seats free. All invited.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 33D-ST., between 8th and 9th avs.—The Rev. Henry Cross, Pastor. Services at 10:30 and 7:30. Sunday-school and Bible classes at 2:30. Strangers welcomed.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL SERVICES.—Sunday at 11 A. M., 5th-av. and 35th-st., north-east corner, the Rev. Mason Gallagher, officiating. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av.—Seats free. At 10:30 Right Rev. C. F. Robertson, D. D., Bishop of Missouri, will preach; at 3:30 (interpreted in sign language for deaf-mutes,) Right Rev. H. B. Whipple, D. D., Bishop of Minnesota, and at 7:30 P. M. Right Rev. S. S. Harris, D. D., Bishop of Michigan. Early celebration at 7.

SIXTEENTH BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 16th-st., near 8th-av.—The Rev. D. H. Jutten, Pastor, having returned from Europe, will preach on Sunday, 10:30 A. M. Missionary Sunday-school meeting at 7:30 P. M. Addresses by the Rev. Mr. Schauffler and the Pastor; singing by the Sunday-school. A cordial invitation is extended.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, STUYVESANT-SQUARE, the Rev. Walter W. Williams, D. D., Rector.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. The Right Rev. T. A. Dudley, Assistant Bishop of Kentucky, will preach in the morning, and the Right Rev. C. C. Penick, Bishop of Western Africa, in the afternoon.

SIXTH-AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, opposite West 3d-st.—The Rev. E. P. Fairchild, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Service of the Lord's Supper at 10:30 A. M. Sabbath-school, 2:30 P. M. Prayer-meeting every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, EAST 72D-ST., THE Rev. Cornelius B. Smith, Rector.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. The Rev. David H. Greer, of Providence, will preach in the morning, and the Rev. Geo. S. Converse, of Boston, in the afternoon.

ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH, 57TH-ST., SOUTH side, between 8th and 9th avs., the Rev. Geo. Jarvis Geer, S. T. D., Rector. Sunday services; 10:30 A. M., 3:30 P. M., (Sunday-school,) 7:30 P. M. Sermons morning and evening.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST CHURCH, West 11th-st. and Waverley-place.—The Right Rev. Bishop Vail, of Kansas, will preach in the morning, and the Rev. S. B. Moor in the evening. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, 46th-st., north side, between 6th and 6th avs. The Rev. A. B. HART, Rector. Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-ST., NEAR 6th-av.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. by the Pastor, the Rev. M. D'C. Crawford, D. D. All are welcome.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 2D-AV. AND 10TH-ST.—11 A. M., 7:45 P. M. The Rev. Dr. Rylance will preach in the morning on "Ecclesiasticism and the Spirit of the Time."

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Broome and Ridge sts.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. by the Rev. Charles B. Chapin.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 2d-av., between 10th and 11th sts. The Rev. ROBERT B. HULL, Pastor. Morning: FROM DARKNESS TO LIGHT. Evening: QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL. Addresses by R. G. CORNELL, Esq., and the Pastor. Meetings Wednesday and Friday evenings. Strangers cordially welcomed.

THIRTEENTH-STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, Between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. Jonathan Simpson, of Ireland, (member of the Presbyterian Council,) will preach to-morrow morning at 10:30. Evening, at 7:45, Rev. A. B. Simpson, Pastor, will preach. Subject—"The Gospel in Genesis."

THE BISHOP OF NEBRASKA, THE RIGHT Rev. Dr. Clarkson, will preach in the Church of St. John Baptist, Lexington-av., corner 35th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The Rector, the Rev. Dr. Duffie, will preach in the morning at 11 o'clock. Strangers invited.

TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET METHODIST Episcopal Church, near 9th-av., Rev. O. Haviland, Pastor.—Communion service 10:30; preaching 7:30. Lecture and Prayer-meeting Wednesday evening. Sunday-school 9 and 2. All seats free.

THE REV. HENRY CALDERWOOD, D. D., LL. D., Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, will preach on Sabbath, 10th inst., in the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, 5th-av., corner 29th-st., at 7:45 P. M.

THE GENERAL CONVENTION (SITTING IN one house) will resume its sessions as the Board of Missions on Wednesday morning next, at 9:30 o'clock.

UNIVERSITY-PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church.—The Rev. Henry M. Booth, D. D., of Englewood, N. J., will preach to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, and will officiate at the Communion service at 4 P. M.

WASHINGTON - SQUARE METHODIST Episcopal Church, 4th-st., near 6th-av.—Morning—Communion, baptism, reception of members. Evening—Preaching by the Pastor, the Rev. W. F. Hatfield; subject—"History of Lot's Wife—Why Was She Punished?" Young People's meeting, 6:30.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, the Rev. Erskine N. White, D.D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AV. AND 38TH-ST.—Services Sunday, Oct. 10, at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. The Right Rev. John N. Galleher, D. D., Bishop of Louisiana, will preach at the morning service.

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Friday, 8th	7:00 A. M.	Friday, 8th	11:30 A. M.
Saturday, 9th	11:00 A. M.	Monday, 11th	10:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 12th	10:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 12th	3:30 P. M.
Wed'sday, 13th	11:00 A. M.	Wed'sday, 13th	3:30 P. M.
Thursday, 14th	3:30 P. M.	Friday, 15th	7:30 A. M.
Saturday, 16th	3:30 P. M.	Monday, 18th	7:00 A. M.
Monday, 18th	3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 19th	7:00 A. M.

ALBANY DAY BOATS.—ALBANY AND C. VIBBARD daily, (Sundays excepted,) leave Vestry-st. Pier 8:35 and 24th-st. at 9 A. M. (Brooklyn by Annex at 8 A. M.,) landing at Nyack Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. Tickets sold and baggage checked NORTH and WEST. Tickets or coupons good on the Hudson R. R. R. received for passage. Excursion tickets to West Point or Newburg, returning same day, $1.

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NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. and 11:00 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR CATSKILL AND STUYVESANT. The only direct route with palace steamers, CITY OF CATSKILL and ESCORT, landing at Highland Falls, West Point, Cold Springs, Barrytown, Tivoli, Malden, Smith's Dock, Germantown, and Athens. From foot of Harrison-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

A.—TROY BOATS, CITIZENS' LINE.—New steamers SARATOGA and CITY OF TROY leave daily (except Saturday) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 49, (new No. 41,) North River, foot Leroy-st., connecting with trains for the North and West. State-rooms warmed with steam. Steamer leaving Sunday lands at Albany.

ALBANY BOATS.—PEOPLE'S LINE, DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41 N. R., FOOT OF CANAL-ST., every week-day, 6 P. M., connecting at Albany (Sunday morning excepted) with trains North, West, and East. Excursion to Albany and return, good 30 days, $3. W. W. EVERETT, President.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Steamers leave Catharine-slip (Pier No. 30 E. R.) daily, Sundays excepted, at 11:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Fare lower than by any other route.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.—Steamer AMERICUS leaves Pier No. 23 (Fulton Ferry) 2:45 P. M.; 33d-st., East River, 3 P. M. FARE 35 CENTS. EXCURSION TICKETS 60 CENTS.

NORWICH LINE TO BOSTON, WORCESTER, Portland, and the White Mountains, via New-London. Steamers leave Pier 40 North River at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—STEAMER ROSEDALE leaves Pier 30, East River, at 2:30 P. M.; foot 33d-st., East River, 2:40 P. M., daily, Sundays excepted.

CLOTHING.
I WILL PAY 100 PER CENT. MORE THAN any dealer on earth for the Left-off Clothing. CAMERON, Agent, No. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S THEATRE.
A CONFIRMED SUCCESS!
EVERY NIGHT AT 8, FOR THE THIRD WEEK, EDGAR FAWCETT'S BRILLIANT COMEDY OF MANNERS, MANŒUVRES, AND MISHAPS,
OUR FIRST FAMILIES.
AN EVENING OF SOLID LAUGHTER WITH MR. CHARLES LECLERCQ, HART CONWAY, GILBERT, MAGGIE HARROLD, JAMES LEWIS, CHARLES FISHER, JOHN DREW, Miss LAURA JOYCE, ADA REHAN, Mrs. and Miss FANNIE MORANT.
MATINEE TO-DAY (SATURDAY) AT 2.
*** Carriages may be ordered for 10:30.
*** Seats secured a fortnight ahead.
*** A vast foyer, spacious lobbies, NO DOORS, and unequaled means of egress, not surpassed by any theatre in the world.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
Every evening and Saturday Matinée,
DEACON CRANKETT.
A NEW-ENGLAND IDYL.
Written by JOHN HABBERTON,
Author of "Helen's Babies," &c.
MATINEE, SATURDAY at 1:45.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION,
2D AND 3D AVS., BETWEEN 63D AND 64TH STS.
NOVEL MACHINERY—CHOICE PRODUCTS
Machinery in operation 10 to 12, 2 to 5, 7 to 10 o'clock
GRAND CONCERTS
AFTERNOON AT 3, EVENING AT 9 O'CLOCK.
MR. M. ARBUCKLE,
CORNET VIRTUOSO, CORNET SOLOS.
Tickets can be bought at all stations 3d and 2d avs. elevated railroads for 50c., good for admission and passage both ways; three admissions, $1; five admissions, $1 50; ten admissions, $2 50; single admissions, 50c.; children under 10, 25c.

THEATRE COMIQUE. NO. 514 BROADWAY.
HARRIGAN & HART.......Proprietors
JOHN E. CANNON.......Manager
EVERY EVENING and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES.
HARRIGAN & HART
Will present Edward Harrigan's latest issue, the MULLIGAN GUARD PICNIC.
New Music by Braham; new Scenery by Withams; Mechanical Effects by Cutler.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. IDEALS.
HENRY E. ABBEY.......Lessee and Manager.
PINAFORE. PINAFORE. PINAFORE.
LAST PERFORMANCE OF THE BOSTON IDEAL OPERA COMPANY, In the revival of the ever popular H. M. S. PINAFORE.
MONDAY, OCT. 11, CINDERELLA. Popular prices.

STANDARD THEATRE. FRENCH OPERA.
TO-DAY, TWO PERFORMANCES BY Mr. MAURICE GRAU'S GREAT OPERA COMPANY.
This afternoon, only Matinée and last time of CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE (Chimes of Normandy.)
PAOLA MARIE.......as.......SERPOLETTE
TO-NIGHT, LAST TIME OF LE PETIT DUC (The Little Duke.)
PAOLA MARIE.......as.......RAOUL, le Duc de Parthenay
Next week, MONDAY and TUESDAY.......MIGNON
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY.......GIROFLE-GIROFLA

ABBEY'S (NEW) PARK THEATRE.
"The handsomest theatre in the Metropolis."
THIS EVENING, and until further notice,
GREAT SUCCESS OF THE New society drama, by TOWNSEND PERCY, entitled A BAFFLED BEAUTY,
Interpreted by Miss ROSE EYTINGE and a powerful cast.
Seats now ready at box-office.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL.
Broadway and 41st-st.
RUDOLPH ARONSON'S SUPERB ORCHESTRA, FIFTY PERFORMERS. Levy, the world-renowned cornetist, and the celebrated Swedish Ladies' Vocal Quartet. Popular concerts at 8 P. M. Admission, 25 cents. Private boxes, $1 and $2 extra. Restaurant and café open daily from 7 A. M.

BIJOU OPERA-HOUSE.
BROADWAY, BETWEEN 30TH AND 31ST STS.
Last matinée and last night of Willie Edouin's Sparks Company in DREAMS; OR, FUN IN A PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 13, Miss KATE CLAXTON in Dion Boucicault's Romantic Drama, THE SNOW FLOWER.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:
Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.
Williamsport, Lock Haven, 9 A. M., 8:30 P. M.; Corry and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:15 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 1, 4, and 10 P. M. Sunday, 10 P. M.
Express for West Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9 (10 Limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 4:40, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night.
Express for Philadelphia, via Camden, 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., except Sunday.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 7, 10:40 A. M., 9:35 P. M. daily, and 5:30 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 3, 3:50, 4:50, 10:35 P. M.; Sunday, 6:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 7, 9:10, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 2:10, 3, 3:50, 4:50, 5:30, 6:30, 9:35, and 10:35 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 7, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 6:30, and 9:35 P. M.

TO PHILADELPHIA VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.
18 trains each way daily, except Sunday; 3 depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.
Double track, the most approved equipment, and the fastest time consistent with absolute safety.
On and after Oct. 4, 1880,
Express trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
4:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9, (10 Limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 4:40, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night.
Express trains leave New-York daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., running through via Trenton and Camden.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
Returning trains leave West Philadelphia 12:01, 3:45, 4:35, 7, 7:35, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M. (Limited Express 1:30 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5, 5:40, 7, and 7:30 P. M. On Sunday, 12:01, 3:45, 4:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4 and 7 P. M. Leave Philadelphia, via Camden, 9 A. M. and 3:50 P. M. daily, except Sunday.
Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Sept. 13, 1880, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8 A. M., Western and Northern Express to Rochester, Plattsburg, St. Albans, and Montreal, with through drawing-room cars.
10:30 A. M., Chicago Express; drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.
11 A. M., To Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica, Saratoga, Glen's Falls, and Rutland.
3:30 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.
5 P. M., Accommodation to Albany and Troy.
6 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express daily, with sleeping cars to Niagara Falls, Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and for Clayton via Utica, and Watertown via Rome, excepting Saturdays.
9 P. M., Fast Express for Montreal, Rochester, and Corning via Geneva. Sleeping cars to Geneva, Rochester, and Montreal, via St. Albans.
11 P. M., Night Express, with sleeping cars to Albany and Troy.
Tickets on sale at Nos. 35, 252, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott's Express offices, 3 Park-place and 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
J. M. TOUCEY, Gen. Supt. C. B. MEEKER, Gen. Passenger Agt.

THE ERIE RAILWAY, Now known as THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.
Arrangement of Through Trains from Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st., see note below.)
9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.
6 P. M., daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best drawing-room sleeping coaches to Buffalo.
7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati and Chicago, without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.
7:15 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant Train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
PASSENGER TRAINS on and after June 20, 1880, will leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 7:40 A. M., 1 P. M., and 3:30 P. M., for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Waverly, Ithaca, Geneva, Lyons, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached to 6:30 P. M. train.
Trains leaving at 7:40 A. M. and 1 P. M. connect for all points in Mahanoy and Hazleton coal regions.
E. B. BYINGTON, G. P. A.
General Eastern office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts. C. H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD R. R.—Trains leave 42d-st. Depot for New-Haven and points north and east at 8, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 3, 4, 5:15, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. Local trains—7:15, 8:05, 10:10 A. M., 3:20, 4:02, 4:40, 5:35, 6:40, 7:20, 11:35 P. M. For particulars and connections with other railroads see time-tables at depots and hotels.

WICKFORD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Leave Grand Central Depot via New-Haven Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. daily, except Sundays; also, at 10 P. M., Sundays included, arriving in New-York at 4:38 and 7:25 P. M. and 6 A. M. Drawing-room cars on 1 P. M. and sleeping-cars on 10 P. M. train.
THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 9, 1880, at 2 o'clock.
Second appearance in America of THE GREAT RUSSIAN PIANIST, CONSTANTINE STERNBERG, assisted by GOTTHOLD CARLBERG'S ORCHESTRA of 70 PIECES. 70
The following unrivaled programme will be given:
1. Overture Sérénade.......G. Meyerbeer
2. Concerto B Flat Minor.......Xavier Scharwenka
For piano-forte and orchestra.
I. Allegro "Passion."
II. Allegro "Assai."
III. Allegro "Non Tanto."
CONSTANTINE STERNBERG.
PART II.
1. "Aus dem Norwegischen Volksleben."
A. "Auf den Bergen."
B. "Vorüberziehender Brautzug."
C. "Aus dem Carneval".......Grieg
(First time in New-York.)
CONSTANTINE STERNBERG.
2. "Procession of the Gods".......Wagner
Rheingold.
(First time in New-York.)
3. "Rhapsodie Espagnole".......Liszt
CONSTANTINE STERNBERG.
ADMISSION.......$1 00
RESERVED SEATS.......$1 50
BOXES.......$8 to $15
Tickets on sale at Weber piano warerooms, 5th-av. and 16th-st., Academy of Music, and No. 111 Broadway.

HAVERLY'S 14TH-ST. THEATRE.
J. H. HAVERLY.......Proprietor and Manager
LAST WEEK OF LEAVITT'S GRAND ENGLISH OPERA BURLESQUE COMPANY,
When will be presented for the first time the English version of LA FILLE DU TAMBOUR-MAJOR.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 11, first time on any stage, THE DUDLEY BUCK OPERA COMPANY in the new American comic opera DESERET.
Music by Dudley Buck. Libretto by W. A. Croffut. Box-office open daily from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

CHICKERING HALL.
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 14.
First appearance in America, since her return, of
MISS MARIE PAULINE NININGER,
assisted by eminent solo artists and CARLBERG'S GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Reserved seats, $1 50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union-square.

HAVERLY'S NIBLO'S GARDEN THEATRE.

Matinee to-day. Miss Belgarde, as PARTHENIA, in INGOMAR.	Last 2 Performances of Miss ADELE BELGARDE.	To-night, By request, Miss BELGARDE as PARTHENIA, in INGOMAR.

MONDAY, Oct. 11, W. E. SHERIDAN and a powerful company in the spectacular melodrama, the DUKE'S MOTTO.

HAVERLY'S FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE,
28th-st. & B'way. J. H. Haverly.......Prop. and Manager.
MATINEE RECEPTION TO-DAY AT 2.
FANNY DAVENPORT
AN AMERICAN GIRL. AN AMERICAN GIRL. AN AMERICAN GIRL. AN AMERICAN GIRL. AN AMERICAN GIRL.
BY ANNA DICKINSON.
Curtain rises 8:15; carriages called for 10:30.

WALLACK'S. REGULAR SEASON.
Mr. LESTER WALLACK.......Proprietor and Manager.
EVERY EVENING at 8 & SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30
Shakespeare's Enchanting Pastoral Comedy of AS YOU LIKE IT.
with NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, AND APPOINTMENTS, AND AN UNEQUALED CAST.
Carriages may be ordered at 10:45.

CHEAPEST BOOK STORE IN THE WORLD. NEW CATALOGUE, THE BOOK BOOM, FREE. LEGGAT BROTHERS, 3 Beekman-st., N. Y. City.

MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE.
24th-st. and Broadway.......Steele Mackaye, Manager.
HAZEL KIRKE. HAZEL KIRKE. 250TH PERFORMANCE. HAZEL KIRKE. HAZEL KIRKE.
EVERY EVENING at 8:30; MATINEE SATURDAY at 2.
RECEPTION MATINEE, THURSDAY, OCT. 21. Mr. JOSEPH HATTON'S first reading in America.

THE BERNHARDT SEASON. BOOTH'S.
REPERTOIRE FOR FIRST WEEK:
Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday Matinee, "Adrienne;" Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, "Frou-Frou." The sale of seats, either for season or single performances, now progressing.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Received with screams nightly.
OUR TORCH-LIGHT PARADE, PLEASANT COMPANIONS, and all sorts of funny doings, sayings, &c. Seats secured. Matinee, Saturday at 2.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE, 8TH-AV. AND 23D-ST.
POOLE & DONNELLY.......Lessees and Managers.
MR. AND MRS. GEORGE S. KNIGHT in OTTO, A GERMAN.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 5 EAST 14TH-ST., second door east of 5th-av. (Incorporated 1865.) This RENOWNED MUSIC SCHOOL Open Daily.

THE TURF.
NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—TO JEROME PARK RACES, Oct. 2, 5, 7, 9, and 12. Special trains direct to inclosure at the Grand Stand leave Grand Central Depot at 12:15 and 12:35 P. M., returning after the races. Drawing-room cars attached and special cars reserved for ladies. Excursion tickets, 60 cents. C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB—FALL MEETING, JEROME PARK. Oct. 2, 5, 7, 9, 12, and Extra Day, TUESDAY, (Election Day,) Nov. 2. Races commence, in October, each day promptly at 1:30. J. H. COSTER, Secretary. A. BELMONT, President.

DANCING.
ALLEN DODWORTH'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING, No. 681 5TH-AV. Classes will commence Oct. 16; for terms, days, &c., send for a circular. The new Quadrille will be ready in a few days.

GEO. W. WALLACE'S DANCING ACADEMY, 19TH-ST., 6TH-AV.—Class or private tuition, (adults and children.) Send for circular. Family receptions every Saturday evening. No connection with any other establishment in the City.

ALEX. MACGREGOR'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING, No. 112 Fifth-av. Reopens Oct. 16. Terms, &c., see circulars.

AT MR. TRENOR'S, BROADWAY AND 32D-ST., lessons every day and evening. Send for circular. Parents and intending pupils are welcome visitors.

MUSICAL.
A GREAT OFFER.—NEW ORGANS, $30, up; new pianos, $150, up, cash; warranted six years. Second-hand instruments at bargains. Monthly payments received, and for rent. HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 826 Broadway, New-York.

EXCURSIONS.
ROCKAWAY BEACH.
TRAINS LEAVE VIA NEW-YORK, WOODHAVEN AND ROCKAWAY R. R.

Stations.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
B'17E.R.Pine-st.		8:50	10:30			4:10	5:10
James-slip, N. Y.		8:30	10:30	1:00	3:00	4:00	5:00
East 7th-st., N. Y.	5:40	9:00	10:40	1:20	2:30	4:20	5:20
East 34th-st., N. Y.	6:00	9:00	10:45	1:30	2:30	4:30	5:30
Hunter's Point	6:10	9:15	11:05	1:35	2:35	4:10	5:40
Bushwick-av.	6:05	9:20	11:00	1:40	2:35	4:20	5:40
F'th'sh-av., B'yn.	6:05	9:10	11:00	1:30	2:30	4:20	5:30

Leave Rockaway—7:45, 10:10 A. M., 1:10, 3:30, 4:30, 6:10, 7:10 P. M.
Daily until further notice, Sundays excepted.
Excellent fishing can now be found at Rockaway Beach, both in the ocean outside and in Jamaica Bay. Fishing stands and boats near the railroad stations. Sunday trains discontinued.

THE SEA-SIDE HOUSE AT ROCKAWAY BEACH is open for the Fall and Winter season, with excellent accommodations for transient or permanent guests at moderate prices.

AUTUMNAL SCENERY OF THE HUDSON.—Excursion to West Point, (allowing three hours for sight-seeing,) Newburg, (one and three-quarter hours,) by steamers ALBANY and C. VIBBARD. See Albany Day Line advertisement.

TEACHERS.
TEACHERS WANTED.—EDUCATED FRENCH ladies and several German ladies as resident Teachers in Families and Schools, City and Country. Several American and English ladies for English, French, Music, for first-class families, City and country. Modern languages, drawing, painting, on Hudson. Superior artist, famous Eastern institution. Lady Professor Domestic Science for College. GENTLEMEN:—Principal New-England High School, immediately. Normal graduate Western school. Principal country district school. French graduate for French and Drawing. City pupils. Classical Assistant, near city, morning hours, good opportunity for law student. Professor Music, Virginia. Professor Music, Pennsylvania. Skilled Teachers wanting engagements should have application forms, mailed for postage. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Secretary, American School Institute, 30 East 14th-st.

AN AMERICAN TEACHER OF EXPERIENCE or a good family of this City, who has spent several years in France, Germany, and Italy, and speaks French, German, and Italian, will take a lady pupil to her room and converse in the European languages and give special care in addition to class instruction at a first-class suburban school. Address TEACHER, No. 158 West 23d-st., New-York, or call from 12 to 2.

TWO BROTHERS, COLLEGE GRADUATES, experienced teachers of civil engineering, mathematics, French, drawing, and painting in oil and water colors, desire positions in a City boys' school. Address B. and M. S., Box No. 129 Times Office.

AN ENGLISH LADY WISHES TO FORM A engagement; English, Mathematics, French, German, Latin, and Music. Address SYSTEM, Miss Leggett's book store, No. 253 5th-av.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—SPECIALTY, FITTING for college; highest references. Address YALE GRADUATE, Box No. 231 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

THE DEMOCRATIC FACTIONS

IRVING HALL DECLINES TO BACK DOWN.

PEACE AND HARMONY NOT YET ESTABLISHED—THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEES FAIL TO AGREE—CROWD OF EX-OFFICE-HOLDERS AT THE WESTMINSTER.

The Irving Hall and Tammany Conference Committees met again yesterday, and probably for the last time, at the Westminster Hotel, to complete the programme of "peace and harmony" in the Democratic Party by coming to some agreement as to how the Municipal and County offices should be parceled out between the two belligerent factions. The distribution of the Congressmen and Assemblymen, as is well known, has already been settled by lottery, but the Municipal and County offices, owing to the large amount of patronage connected with them, were not so easily divided on any sentimental basis of "peace and harmony," as a dozen or more fruitless conferences having that object in view have amply demonstrated. Irving Hall, after allowing itself to be "euchred," as the phrase goes, by the Tammany "Boss" on all points involving regularity, and after dividing a portion of the offices equally with its hated rival, finally took a desperate stand on the Mayoralty, and, in a moment of rashness, adopted a resolution that the naming of a candidate for that office must be left to itself exclusively. This at once aroused the ire of "Boss" Kelly, who, in all the conferences that have held since, has insisted upon the rescinding of that resolution. But Irving Hall has thus far continued to stand firm, and the conference held yesterday has doubtless closed all further negotiations, at least until new committees are appointed. The conference was appointed for 3 P. M., and in the course of half an hour thereafter, the members of the Irving Hall committee, consisting of Messrs. Fox, Reilly, Kenney, Purser, Costigan, Power, Moore, and Mooney, were on the ground. But it was not until 4:30 that the Tammany committee found it convenient to put in an appearance, and when they did come they marched into the Westminster Hotel with a dignified air and a martial tread that denoted them to be, in their own estimation at least, masters of the situation. John Kelly led the way, and after him came Col. W. R. Roberts, Henry D. Purroy, ex-Justice McQuade, Gen. Spinola, Excise Commissioner R. M. Morrisson, Police Commissioner S. P. Nichols, and E. D. Gale. They were saluted in a rather formal way by the Irving Hall committeemen who had so long patiently awaited their coming, and the two committees immediately proceeded up stairs to the conference rooms. There they remained closeted for nearly three hours. Meantime a motely crowd of Democratic politicians of both the contending factions thronged the public rooms and lobbies of the Westminster Hotel, to the evident disgust of the regular lodgers in that genteel hostelry. Could Charles Dickens, who made it his home during his last visit to this City, have been present there yesterday, he might have accumulated material enough for a dozen novels.

There was no end of "ex"-officials of all grades, each one of them looking forward to the time when he would be reinstated in public office. There was ex-Coroner Flynn, ex-Commissioner McLean, ex-Assistant Alderman Thomas Foley, who wants to be Alderman again; ex-Alderman Henry Hughes, who wants to be Alderman at Large; ex-Alderman Mike Tuomey, who wants a Federal office in case of Hancock's election; ex-Alderman Cavanagh, who wants a renomination from Tammany; ex-Alderman Thomas Duffy; ex-Coroner Woltman, who wants the Assembly nomination from the Twelfth District; ex-Assemblyman Holahan, who wants the same thing; ex-County Clerk Loew, who wants anything that may turn up; ex-County Clerk Hubert O. Thompson, who wants to be Register; ex-Alderman Gilon, who wants to continue to be Collector of Assessments; ex-Senator Mike Norton, who wants the nomination for Congress in the down-town district, and ex-Alderman Bennett, who likewise wants it. Then there was ex-Justice Denis Quinn, who is not so much "alarruined" as he was at the "rapid spread of the German iliment in this country of ours;" Randolph B. Martine, who wants to go to Congress from the Eleventh District; Adolph Sanger, who wants the nomination for the Superior Court; James Oliver, who wants to go to the Assembly; Con Donahue, who also wants to go there; Alderman Jeremiah Murphy, another candidate for Congress in the down-town district; Charles H. Truax, who wants to be Judge of the Marine Court; ex-Assemblyman Fallon, who wants to be an Alderman; Gus Docharty, who wants to be Register where he is now only Deputy; D. M. Porter, who wants the nomination for the Superior Court; Daniel O'Reilly, another of the candidates for Congress who have entered the field from the down-town district; Emanuel B. Hart, who really deserves something, and who will probably get the Commissionership of Jurors; Dr. Feodore Mierson, one of the many candidates for Register; Mike Murphy, who wants to go to the Assembly, and a host of other small fry who want anything they can get.

All of the above and many more aspirants for office hung around the hotel waiting for the result of the conference until their patience was nearly exhausted. At length it was whispered about the lobbies that the conference had adjourned, although none of the committeemen engaged in it could be seen. The report, however, proved to be true, and it turned out that most of the members of the conference had slunk away through a side door, and gone home without showing themselves to their friends who were so anxiously waiting below, and without making any report of their doings. This was the case with all of the Tammany committee, and the inference therefrom was very generally drawn that they had gone away with a "flea in their ears." Diligent search by the reporters finally brought to light Thomas Costigan, one of the Secretaries of the conference, and the Chairman, Mr. Power, and ex-Senator Hugh H. Moore, all of them belonging to the Irving Hall committee. They were very reticent as to what occurred in the conference, but, after persistent pumping, they were finally brought to disclose the following:

The conference met at 4:30 P. M., Maurice F. Power in the chair. After a general interchange of opinions, John Kelly made the proposition that Tammany Hall be allowed to nominate five District Aldermen and two Aldermen at Large, and that Irving Hall be permitted to do the same, the odd district (Fifteenth, that being the number which the Democrats expect to elect) to be settled by mutual agreement. This proposition was considered by the Irving Hall committee, who retired into an adjoining parlor for the purpose. On their return to the conference room Mr. Power reported on behalf of Irving Hall that he and his associates declined to proceed any further in the consideration of Aldermanic nominations until the joint conference committees were ready to consider the entire Municipal and County ticket. This report appeared to surprise Kelly, and he was still more surprised when told in reply to his question that the report was unanimous. One of the Irving Hall men ungraciously remarked that it would be a work of supererogation to ask whether the Tammany committee was unanimous or not, thereby intimating that there was only one voice in that committee, and that had to be obeyed. It is not known what discussion followed this report of Mr. Power, or in what spirit the discussion was conducted, but the result of it was that a motion was made and carried to adjourn the conference, subject to the united call of the Chairmen of both the Irving Hall and Tammany committees. This was regarded by all as the end of the conferences so far as these committees are concerned. It is not likely that any more meetings will be called, and "peace and harmony," in the Democratic sense, so far as the Mayor and County officers are concerned, will have to be deferred till the meeting of the County Conventions of the two parties, which take place Wednesday next. Another conference committee may then be appointed, but it is thought to be more likely that both conventions will make separate nominations. So far as the Mayoralty is concerned the Irving Hall leaders are emphatic in the assurance that there will be no back down, but that they will persist in demanding the right to name the candidate. The indications are that Kelly will not yield this point, and, indeed, it is freely intimated that he will not care a fig for "peace and harmony" with the Irving Hall organization after the Indiana election. He wishes it to go abroad that the New-York Democracy are united until after the October elections in order to encourage Democrats elsewhere, but after these elections are over, it is said by those who profess to know the purposes of the "Boss," he will be peremptory in his demands, and if Irving Hall does not like it she must "lump it," as the saying is. "Wait till after the Indiana election," said a prominent Democrat at Irving Hall last evening, "and then you will see the fur fly or I am greatly mistaken."

ATTACKED BY RUFFIANS.

COWARDLY NIGHT ASSAULT BY DEMOCRATS ON REPUBLICANS AT SUMMIT, N. J.

Another characteristic Democratic outrage occurred at Summit, N. J., on Thursday night, being nothing more nor less than a cowardly and unprovoked attack by gangs of rowdies and ruffians upon a part of a Republican procession who were peacefully making their way homeward. The party attacked were a delegation from Westfield, a station on the Central Railroad, and comprised the Potts Infantry, under the command of E. G. Crosby; the Westfield Artillery, commanded by Marshal Otis G. Webb; the Boys in Blue of Westfield, under Capt. Leveredge, and the colored Republican Club. Members of these organizations to the number of 100 attended Thursday night's meeting at Summit for the purpose of taking part in the torch-light procession and parade afterward.

During the parade parties of Hancock "heelers" and of big Democratic countrymen of the lowest class lounged about the saloons and bar-rooms threatening all sorts of vengeance against "them d——d Garfield ——— from Westfield" for having the audacity to come over to Summit with their torches and banners. The parade over, the Republican clubs started back along a lonely country road, the Boys in Blue bringing up the rear. *They had no sooner left the precincts of the village* than parties of "heelers" and the long-legged countrymen began to gather in the rear and shower stones upon them, at the same time cursing and whooping in a manner that would have done credit to Southern Kuklux. The Boys in Blue, who were mostly boys and young men under age, struggled manfully to defend themselves, but were overmatched and outnumbered, and Marshal Otis G. Webb gave orders that the infantry and artillery take their place. The latter became the rear guard, and kept up a defensive fight with the ruffians who swarmed at their heels. The Republicans were so attacked and harassed on all sides that it took them an hour to march the first three-quarters of a mile, being pursued and attacked with stones, brick-bats, and other missiles all along the line. Several of them were bleeding from wounds received, and, at length Marshal Webb and Mr. Crosby, commanding the infantry, ordered a halt at a turn in the road about a mile from Summit, and gave orders to repel the attack, which had now become furious. The Republicans were many of them clerks and business men, while the Democrats included not only the ruffians and "heelers" of the local gin-mills, but the moss-backed and slab-sided Democrats of the country side. The former were armed with torches, while the Democrats had stakes pulled from the neighboring fences, stones, and some of them "shooting-irons," although they were not quite drunk enough to use the latter.

They came on with a genuine rebel yell, which made the woods ring, but the Republicans were prepared for them, and smashed torches over their heads and drove them into their faces, and belabored them with the sticks and butt-ends, so that after two or three minutes of hard fighting the "Johnnies" gave up and took to their heels, leaving one of their number lying senseless in the road and carrying off with them singed and burned faces, black eyes, bleeding noses, and contused heads in profusion. The Republicans chased them over the fences and into the woods, poking them in the rear with the burning torches and beating them with the sticks. Among the Republicans who did good service, and carried off the marks of it, were Marshal Webb, Capt. Leveredge, and Mr. Crosby, the latter, who is a clerk in the Metropolitan Bank, turning up this morning with an unmistakable black eye and contused forehead, which, however, as it had been received in an honorable cause, was voted no discredit. After their deserved whipping the Hancock ruffians scattered into small parties, several of which hung on the flanks of the procession and further annoyed them by throwing stones from behind the fences and underbrush, always taking to their heels when pursued. They did not come out into the open spaces, however, and the Republicans reached home safely, with no more casualties than those already mentioned. Many of their torches were used up; the tin was smashed and the sticks were broken. The Summit Republicans are deeply incensed at the wanton and unprovoked outrage on their guests, and steps are being taken to have the Democratic ringleaders arrested, fined, and imprisoned. Great credit belongs to Marshal Webb and Mr. Crosby for the way in which they handled their men early in the fight, and particularly in sending the under-aged Boys in Blue to the front, thus avoiding the panic which followed the Brooklyn attacks. The lesson of the Summit encounter is not likely to be lost upon Republicans who are hereafter subjected to like wanton attacks.

THREATENED BY 'LONGSHOREMEN

PATRICK BARRETT'S UNCOMFORTABLE POSITION.

Patrick Welsh and John O'Keefe, the 'longshoremen who were shot and severely wounded by Patrick Barrett, during the fracas on the 18th ult. at the corner of Christopher and West streets, in course of which Patrick Dalton was killed, appeared in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. Barrett, who had been paroled by Justice Smith the day previous, also appeared. Welsh and O'Keefe each made a complaint of felonious assault against Barrett, and Justice Smith admitted him to bail in $500 on each complaint to await examination. Barrett and his wife both complained to the magistrate that the 'longshoremen, friends of Dalton, had sworn to be revenged, and had threatened to take his life at the first opportunity. Mrs. Barrett said that she and her children had been left destitute by the incarceration of her husband, who was always an industrious and temperate man. Last night four men were lying in wait for him in front of their residence, and he was compelled to remain in-doors. Justice Smith told Barrett that if anybody threatened, or attempted to molest him in any way, to come to court, and he would have his persecutors arrested and punished. The proceedings in court were watched by a number of 'longshoremen. Welsh on leaving the desk after signing his complaint, pointed to Barrett and said with suppressed passion, "There's the murderer." This occasioned some excitement, but this was suppressed by the magistrate who ordered the court-room cleared. As the crowd was going out slowly, a woman turned to Mrs. Barrett, who was seated within the railing, and said to her, "Look after yer murdering husband, he'll have his brains blowed out when he comes out of coort." Barrett and his wife were completely unnerved by these threats, and when they left the court-house they were escorted by Sergt. Woodward and Officer Bower, of the Ninth Precinct. A warrant will be issued to-day for the arrest of Patrick Gleason, who had assaulted Barrett and threatened his life, and who was the chief instigator of the trouble which resulted in the killing of Dalton.

OBELISK CEREMONIES TO-DAY.

Grand Marshal Edward M. L. Ehlers met his aides, Marshals, and the District Deputy Grand Masters of Masons last evening, in the Masonic Temple, to complete arrangements for the Masonic parade to-day in connection with the laying of the corner-stone of the Egyptian obelisk in Central Park. It was decided that the members of lodges—officers and brethren alike—should wear the uniform white apron, the officers being distinguished solely by their jewels. The respective Deputy Grand Masters heading each district will wear their jewels and aprons of office. The members of the Grand Marshal's staff will wear black frock coats, white aprons, and white kid gloves, and will meet Col. Ehlers at Fifteenth-street and Fifth-avenue at 1 P. M. sharp. The procession will move from that point at 2 P. M., the line of march being through Fifth-avenue direct to the Eighty-second-street entrance to the Park. The ceremonies will be those observed by the Masonic fraternity at the laying of all corner-stones, and the only oration to be delivered will be by Most Worshipful Jesse B. Anthony, Grand Master of Masons of the State. The musical portion of the ceremonies will be rendered by a choir of 150 male voices. At the conclusion "My country, 'tis of thee," will be sung by the assembled audience, led by the choir. Tickets will be necessary to obtain admission to the inclosure surrounding the site of the obelisk, in which the ceremonies will take place. A space has been set apart for ladies, a limited number of tickets for which can be procured from Dr. Austin, at the Grand Secretary's office in the Masonic Temple. It is expected that the number of Masons who will participate in to-day's pageant will be very large.

DRESS ORNAMENTS AND TRIMMINGS.

The Fall opening at Duncan A. Grant's, No. 879 Broadway, deserves especial attention. A great variety of new dress trimmings, ornaments, fringes, passementeries, &c., are exhibited. Many of the patterns are of jets, and the designs are elaborate and beautiful. The firm have imported a stock of elegant fabrics, designed for tabliers, over-dresses, revers sleeves, fichus, &c. The new plush trimmings are in a variety of seasonable colors, embracing the newest shades. The new ribbons are in exquisite designs of satin ground-work, with raised velvet flowers, interwoven with gold and silver threads. Buttons are rather large, and are either enameled or cut to represent flowers, birds, foliage, and woodland scenes. One pretty style is shaped like a shell, with raised flowers. India silk mull fabrics, exquisitely embroidered, are sold by the yard as rich garniture for evening dresses. Breakfast caps and fichus are in numerous designs and calculated to suit all tastes. Collarettes of jet and cashmere beads, and new deep collarettes of chenille in large meshes, with a deep fringe of chenille, are among the latest designs. Chatelaine bags and ornaments are shown in great variety.

A NEW MARINE COURT JUDGE.

Gov. Cornell has appointed Myer S. Isaacs Judge of the Marine Court, in place of the late Judge Sinnott. Mr. Isaacs is the son of the late Rev. Samuel M. Isaacs, and was born in this City in 1841. He was graduated at the University of the City of New-York in 1859, and from the Law School in 1861. He was the valedictorian in both classes. He began the practice of law soon after his graduation. He is now senior partner in the firm of M. S. & I. S. Isaacs, at No. 115 Broadway. The business of the firm is chiefly conveyancing and Surrogate's practice. Judge Isaacs has been a life-long Republican, and is a leading member of the Municipal Society. Few lawyers stand higher in their profession, and the appointment gives unqualified satisfaction to members both of the Bench and Bar of this City.

SEYMOUR ON THE ISSUES

MAKING REMARKABLE CLAIMS IN BEHALF OF HIS PARTY.

HOW CHICKERING HALL WAS FILLED—THE ABSENCE OF PROMINENT PERSONAGES PROVIDED FOR—MR. TOWNSEND COX'S REGRETS—A TRAP TO BE LAID FOR BUSINESS MEN.

The so-called Young Men's Democratic Club, having extracted from ex-Gov. Horatio Seymour a promise to deliver a political speech under their auspices, issued tickets sufficient, if they had been used, to fill Chickering Hall several times. At the hour designated for opening the meeting last evening there was a thinness about the outer edges of the auditorium that apparently filled the managers on the platform with alarm, for there was a scurrying to and fro of messengers, who presently reported that several hundred citizens without collars were grouped upon the sidewalk in front. An order was hurriedly given to admit them, and the seats were soon all occupied, and a few persons were left standing, but the hall was by no means crowded even then. There were only a few persons of prominence in the room. Ex-Lieut.-Gov. Dorsheimer had a centre seat in the front of the auditorium, and upon the platform were John McKeon, O. B. Potter, Judge Gildersleeve, Perry Belmont, Townsend Cox, ex-Gov. Hoffman, Erastus Brooks, Theodore E. Tomlinson, and Everett P. Wheeler. The Secretary of the club had prepared a spurious list of prominent personages six foolscap pages long, which he sought to foist upon the reporters of the Democratic newspapers as being present, but the latter refused to receive it on the ground that to print the names would be to give the Republican newspapers an opportunity to deny the truth of their reports. Among the audience were many ladies. Four small American flags and the advertising canvas containing alleged portraits of Hancock and English which did similar duty at the late finale in Tammany Hall comprised the decorations. The work of gathering in a crowd from the sidewalks occupied 10 minutes. During the interval of waiting numerous voluntaries were played upon the organ. When Mr. Seymour arrived he was received with uproarious cheers, and the organist struck up "Hail to the Chief." One Lyttleton G. Garrison, who announced himself as Chairman of the Campaign Committee of the club, called the assemblage to order and named the Hon. Townsend Cox as Chairman. Mr. Cox excused himself in advance for making a long speech by saying that Mr. Seymour had insisted that if anything was to be said during the evening by others it should be all said before he began. Referring to a statement in one of the newspapers that money had been offered for tickets to the meeting, Mr. Cox regretted that the club had not thought of the plan of selling seats, because in that way they might have been able to raise a little needed campaign fund. He likewise bemoaned the absence of two gentlemen whom the club had confidently expected to have present. One was the "President-elect of the United States," [great applause;] the other was Winfield Scott Hancock. [Less enthusiastic applause.] Both had sent letters stating their inability to attend. Part of Mr. Cox's duty was to call the attention of the meeting to a circular which it is proposed to circulate for the signatures of business men in this City, and copies of which are then to be distributed all over the United States. The circular is very long, but the gist of it is a disclaimer of apprehension that the success of the Democratic Party will prove ruinous to the prosperity of the country, and an expression of desire for the election of Hancock. Mr. Cox also announced that it is the intention of the club to hold a meeting on the Sub-Treasury steps on some afternoon soon, and that a number of speakers will be present to make short addresses. When the speaker of the evening arose he was greeted with a storm of cheers.

Mr. Seymour wasted more than an hour in picturing the ruinous condition of affairs that would overtake the North in the event of Republican success, his entire argument being based on the alleged fact that Gen. Garfield is anxious for further centralization of power in the hands of the Government and on the unequal representation in Congress of the several States. He then turned his attention to the subject of finances, saying, among other things: "It has been claimed by Republican speakers that their party has saved our country from the disgrace of repudiation. A statement of facts will show that this is the reverse of the truth; that the peril of this discredit was due to the action of their own Administration. This excited prejudices against bondholders and placed a large share of our citizens in conditions which excited the fears of many that resumption would bring ruin to them. The State of New-York borrowed money to make the canals, which gave to it and to this City so much wealth and prosperity. The lender gave coin or its equivalent for its bonds. When the interest upon these fell due, in 1863 and 1864, a Democratic Governor implored the Legislature to save the honor of the State and pay this interest in money as good as that which it got. Every Democrat in the Legislature voted for the honest course; every Republican voted against it under influence of the leaders at Washington and elsewhere. This was the precedent for repudiation from the great commercial State of our Union. After a time the question came before the Supreme Court of the United States, if the Legal Tender act compelled creditors to take depreciated currency, when they had loaned coin or its equivalent before the passage of the law. The court decided in favor of honesty and decency; that the debtor was bound to pay in money as good as that which he borrowed; that there was no reason, law, or justice, in allowing him to defraud his creditor, upon the pretext that the necessities of Government, after his contract was made, had compelled it to issue legal tenders for all future transactions. Thereupon a Republican Administration added two Judges to the court, who overturned the honest decision, and held that Congress meant such repudiation by the terms of the Legal Tender act. But the gravest wrong was perpetrated at the close of the war. During its progress the rise of values enabled debtors to pay off their obligations. There never was a time in the history of our country when our people owed so little, for men had looked forward with some fear to the close of the war, and had taken care to pay their debts before there would be a change in the value of the currency. When the war ended, and the wants of the Government fell off, there was a great surplus of money beyond the needs of business transactions. If, at that time, those in power had duly contracted the expenses of the Government so that they would not have been more than a third greater than they were before the beginning of the contest, the amount they could have paid of the public indebtedness would have reduced its obligations, and have added to its credit to a degree that both its principal and interest would have been cut down to a point that would have left no doubts in the mind of the world of our ability and purpose to maintain the honor of our country. In the place of this honest policy, the expenses were greatly increased, and the currency was not reduced to a proper volume. Under these influences, a wild spirit of speculation was engendered. Men, corporations, and States involved themselves in vast amounts of indebtedness. All prices were inflated, until at length the inevitable collapse occurred, overwhelming so many in ruin.

"Not only did the suffering which was thus produced instill feelings of hostility to the public creditors, but this was aggravated by a still greater error on the part of the friends of the Administration. They constantly placed the public creditor in an odious and invidious light, by making him favored in comparison with all others. They did not take the broad and honest ground that all debts should be honestly paid. They did not show that the pensioner who had shed his blood, the laborer who had toiled for his employer and for the benefit of the public, and that all other honest claims should be honestly paid. They proposed only an exceptional integrity. This still further irritated debtors and other classes of creditors. This discrimination was equally unjust to the bondholders and all classes of citizens. We charge that the Republican Administrations, from the close of the war in 1867, to 1877, inclusive—a period of 11 years—not only practiced repudiation, but by their conduct of public affairs instigated the controversies with regard to the currency and public debt. These never would have been excited under a wise and honest policy. Every business man knows that there is no form of repudiation so common and dangerous as that where the debtor, loudly professing his honor, at the same time wastes or misapplies his resources. This is as true of States as it is of persons. If, when the war was closed, the Government had cut down its expenses, as it should have done, it would at once have made such payments upon the public debt as would have given it high credit in the world; would have added to the value of its currency, and, by the use of its resources in payment of its debt, at home or abroad would have checked the wild speculations that brought upon all classes so much ruin and distress in 1873. If, from 1867 to 1877, inclusive, the Government had spent one-third more than it did annually from 1856 to 1861, it could have applied five hundred millions more than it has done toward the payment of its obligations. If the taxes upon the people had been honestly applied, there would have been no "greenback" agitation, for the currency would have been as good as gold. The waste and corruption growing out of the expenditures of Government, the wide-spread demoralization in official circles, the sums of money made by those who gained grants from Congress, had much to do with exciting controversies about our finances and our currency. When the crash came in 1873, this aspect, these speculations and corruptions, led to irritations that for a time unsettled the public mind. If the Republican Party claim merit from the results of prosperous seasons, of failing harvests in other countries, of the skill and labor of our people, over which they have had no control, they certainly should be held responsible for the evils which have grown out of their management where they have had exclusive control.

"The way jurisdictions creep along is shown in a striking light by the judicial decisions with regard to our water routes. Less than 30 years ago it was not thought that maritime law applied even to our great inland seas. There were many reasons in law and justice why it should be extended to them. This was done with many doubts, and by a divided court. Since then, jurisdiction has crept up our rivers, and within a few months one of the courts of the general Government decides that maritime law applies to the Erie Canal. One step has been taken after another, until the Judge felt compelled to take the final one, and declare that the Erie Canal is a 'navigable water of the United States,' within the meaning of the law as used to define and limit the jurisdiction of the Admiralty Courts.' The following sentence is the only notice taken of the grave questions of the rights of New-York:

"'Nor, as it seems to me, is there any force in the suggestion that this proposition trenches upon the rightful power and jurisdiction of the State through whose territory and by whose laws in force for the time being the canal is so opened and used. Because the exercise of this jurisdiction does not in any way and in itself impair or affect the rights of the State, whatever the rights may be, to withdraw or terminate that dedication of its property to the public uses of commerce.'

"We have the poor consolation of knowing we can abandon our canals and destroy the commercial advantages of the West and New-York. It is a grave evil when jurisdiction is suddenly extended over great and varied interests, where it has heretofore been unknown since the establishment of our Government. It does not merely give power to new courts, or only embarrass by proceedings with which business men are not familiar, but it makes a sudden change in the laws which affect rights and properties. The maritime law now established changes the legal rights of persons and of property. But the evils of the decision subjecting our canals to maritime law do not stop there. It makes a foundation for a claim that Congress has a right to interfere in their management. A movement in that direction is not merely to be feared; it has already been made. In March last, Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, a distinguished Republican leader, offered a joint resolution in Congress that a commission be appointed, to be made up of three Senators and three members of the House, to inquire what Congress should do with regard to transportation among the States, by land or water routes. He asserts that 'the railroads and canals, as highways of State intercourse, have come as legitimately within the commercial power of the national Government *as the lakes and the seas.*' What is the scope of this speech and resolution? It means that Congress intends to seize upon the control of the free competing routes by lakes and canals. Now, combinations for rates of carrying can only be formed by corporations. The lakes, canals, and rivers are free for the use of all, and this fact has, by competition, kept down the charges to that degree that we are able to export our farm products to Europe. But there is a lurking purpose, in some way, to destroy this free competition."

The speaker closed with an appeal to business men to support the Democratic ticket.

Toward the conclusion, when somebody in the audience uttered an exclamation uncomplimentary to Gen. Garfield, Mr. Seymour said: "No. I have nothing unkind to say of him. There exists between us a common bond of sympathy. We both went to National Conventions without hope of expectation of being candidates, and we both received nominations. I was honest about the matter, and I believe him to have been. I was overwhelmingly defeated, and I hope he will be." [Laughter.]

The veteran orator spoke throughout in a strong voice, which, together with his general appearance of vigorous health, made his frequent references to his old age and lack of strength seem ridiculous and out of place. His metaphors were evidently above the comprehension of many of his audience, for he was frequently annoyed by applause in the wrong place. At the conclusion of his address there were loud yells for Dorsheimer, this demonstration being led by the redoubtable Paddy Burns, who had a conspicuous seat in the parquet, but it was incontinently quelled by a formal adjournment of the meeting.

VIOLATING THE ELECTION LAWS.

A POLICEMAN CAUTIONED BY CHIEF SUPERVISOR DAVENPORT.

Patrolman John H. Platt, of the Fourteenth Precinct, who was arrested on Thursday on the charge of interfering with Charles T. Jackson, a United States Supervisor of Elections, at the place of registry in the Third Election District of the Third Assembly District, appeared before Commissioner John I. Davenport yesterday. Platt was accompanied by Capt. Kealy. Supervisor Jackson testified that a man named Duane entered the registry room and presented naturalization papers issued in 1868; that he (Jackson) seized them as fraudulent; that Duane thereupon requested Platt to arrest the Supervisor on the charge of larceny, and that Platt declined at first to make the arrest, but afterward did so. Patrick J. Brogan, Chairman of the Board of Registry of the district, substantiated the statement made by Mr. Jackson, and Isaac A. Kingsbury testified that inasmuch as the Supervisor consented to go to the station-house to have the case explained, he did not consider it an arrest. Platt denied the assertion that he positively arrested the Supervisor. The Commissioner decided to discharge the officer, but before releasing him said: "If any officer or any magistrate attempts to interfere with the United States Supervisors of Election in any manner they lay themselves liable to prosecution for violation of the law. After the instructions that have been published there can be no excuse in the future for such acts of interference, nor can anybody say that they are not informed as to the law. The Supervisors cannot be molested without serious difficulty to those who molest them. In this particular case it appears that the officer sought to satisfy both sides, and that he merely induced the Supervisor to go to the station-house. There were some doubts in his mind as to his course then, but hereafter there can be no such doubt. I shall discharge the officer with the understanding that he now knows what the law means. The seizure of naturalization certificates cannot be construed as a larceny when they are taken possession of under orders from the Chief Supervisor. So far as the Supervisors are concerned in such matters, I shall protect them to the fullest extent of my power."

The examination in the case of Thomas Finley, an inspector of Election in the Seventeenth Election District of the Eighteenth Assembly District, who was accused of interfering with Supervisor David W. Ives in the discharge of his duties at No. 587 Third-avenue, was held before Commissioner Deuel. Mr. George W. Wingate appeared for Finley, and Assistant United States District Attorney Weatherbee represented the United States Government. The testimony of Mr. Ives was to the effect that a naturalized citizen who desired to be registered did not have his certificate of citizenship with him, and that when Mr. Ives asked the man some questions concerning the certificate Finley remarked, "If you ask another question or say another word I will pitch you into the street." Mr. Wingate moved that the complaint be dismissed on the ground that the Supervisor, having no right under the law defining his duties to ask questions, was acting in a disorderly manner. The defendant, counsel held, had a right to tell him that if he did not desist he would eject him. Commissioner Deuel took a different view of the case, holding that Finley had no authority to threaten to eject the Supervisor from a place where, by law, he was entitled to remain. The Commissioner also held that Mr. Ives was authorized to challenge voters, and he decided to hold Finley for trial in $2,500. John B. Haskin and Thomas Boyleston were accepted as his bondsmen. Terence J. McCahill, an Inspector of the same election district, whom Mr. Ives charged with uttering a similar threat, also appeared before the Commissioner yesterday. He was released on his own recognizance until to-day, when he will be required to give $2,500 bail to answer.

THE INSPECTORS OF ELECTION.

RESOLUTIONS PROPOSED BY GEN. SMITH VOTED DOWN IN THE POLICE BOARD.

At a meeting of the Board of Police yesterday, Commissioner Smith offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, It is of the utmost importance that tranquility and peace shall be assured during the days of registration and election, and that there shall be no conflict of authority between Inspectors of Election and United States Supervisors and Marshals;

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk be hereby directed to cause the Inspectors of Election (without regard to political faith) to assemble previous to the next registration day at some convenient place in the City of New-York, for the purpose of receiving instruction as to their rights, powers, and duties under the laws of this State. That the Counsel to the Corporation, or one of his assistants, be required to attend such meetings, and to advise the said Inspectors as to their relations officially and under all circumstances with the Chief Supervisor of Election and his Deputies and Marshals, and also as to the extent of the jurisdiction and power of the said United States officers in the ensuing election.

The resolution pervoked a long debate. Mr. Mason asked Commissioner Smith what authority the Board of Police possessed to summon 2,713 officers of election and instruct them. Gen. Smith said that he offered the resolution in the interest of peace and harmony. Mr. Nichols admitted that the board had no power to summon the Inspectors, but he suggested that the resolution be adopted. The Inspectors could answer the summons if they chose. Mr. French said that the Republican Inspectors of Election had received all the instructions and legal advice that they needed. The resolution could be amended by making it apply solely to the Democratic Inspectors. Mr. French added that if suggestions were in order he would name the District Attorney as the proper person to instruct the Democratic Inspectors. Gen. Smith's resolution was lost, Messrs. French and Mason voting nay. Gen. Smith then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be requested to furnish to this board as speedily as possible his opinion as to the rights, powers, and duties of the Inspectors of Election under the laws of this State, and also as to their relations officially and under all circumstances with the Chief Supervisor of Elections and his Deputies and Marshals, and also as to the extent of the jurisdiction and powers of the said United States officers in the ensuing election.

This was promptly disposed of by Mr. Mason urging a vote on it without debate. It was lost by a tie vote. Complaints that several polling-places were not suitable for various reasons were referred to Messrs. French and Nichols, with power.

A WARRANT REFUSED.

Messrs. E. Ellery Anderson and George W. Wingate applied yesterday to United States Commissioner Osborn for a warrant for the arrest of William Hill, a United States Supervisor of Elections, on the charge of taking a certificate of citizenship issued for 1868 to John Walsh, a Pearl-street butcher. Walsh is the man in behalf of whom Alderman William P. Kirk applied to Police Justice Patterson for redress at the Tombs on Thursday. The Commissioner, after listening to a recital of the facts in the case, declined to issue the warrant, and referred the lawyers to Assistant District Attorney Tenney, who in turn referred them to Judge Blatchford.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 8.—In connection with the Convention of the Annual Movable Committee of Colored Odd-fellows of America, which has been in session here for several days, there was a grand parade of colored lodges of the order to-day. In the procession were lodges from Baltimore, Norfolk, and other cities.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The Rev. Robert Collyer will give a lecture on Robert Burns at the Church of the Messiah to-morrow evening.

H. A. Pierson is informed that if this City has been his residence, and his absence has been merely temporary, he can legally vote here.

The Rev. David B. Jutten, Pastor of the Sixteenth-Street Baptist Church, has returned from Europe, and will resume his pulpit to-morrow.

The assignment for the benefit of creditors by Jacob Feldman to Gabriel Brenauer, with $550 preferences, was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday.

The gentleman who has written to THE TIMES from the Union-Square Hotel is informed that he cannot procure his full papers of citizenship unless he declared his intentions two years ago.

To-day, at 3 o'clock, the Twenty-second Regiment Athletic Club will have a great entertainment at the Manhattan Athletic Club track, Eighth-avenue, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets.

The report printed in yesterday's *Staats Zeitung* to the effect that the Ansonia Clock Company had discharged 250 of their workmen on account of their political affiliations is pronounced an unqualified falsehood.

While the Democrats of the Second Assembly District are quarreling among themselves as to who shall be their candidate for member of Assembly, Mr. Thomas J. Brosnan, a type-setter, and public-spirited young man, has entered the field as "The People's Candidate," and expects to be elected.

Mr. J. Warren Lawton, attorney for Isaac K. Roberts, who recently filed a notice of his intention to contest the will of his father, Marshall O. Roberts, appeared before Surrogate Calvin yesterday and asked for permission to withdraw the notice. His request was granted, and the will was admitted to probate.

The United States training-ship Minnesota left her moorings opposite West Twenty-third-street yesterday, and sailed for Hampton Roads to take part in the forthcoming naval review on the 15th. The Tennessee left the Navy-yard and anchored off the Battery yesterday. She will sail for Hampton Roads to-day.

The produce markets continued active and excited yesterday, under speculative manipulation. Winter wheat made a further advance of 1 to 2 cents a bushel, on heavy trading. Lard rose from 5 to 10 cents, and was very active. The visible supply of wheat decreased during the week 680,000 bushels, and the visible supply of corn increased 690,000 bushels.

Edward Upington, of No. 590 Broadway, and B. Frank Moore, alias M. A. Dauphin, who has an office at Thomas-street and Broadway, were arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields, yesterday, on the complaint of Anthony Comstock, who charged them with sending lottery circulars through the mails to "T. Runke, Box No. 27, Conway, N. H." They were each held in $2,000 bail.

Capt. Wallace, of the British steam-ship Burswell, which arrived from Newport, England, by way of the Delaware Breakwater, yesterday, reports that on the 22d, in latitude 49° 50', and longitude 25° 10', he encountered a hurricane of seven hours' duration. The North German Lloyd steamer Neckar, which arrived from Bremen yesterday, experienced stormy north-westerly winds and head-seas between the 2d and 4th inst.

James Ganns, on the night of the 19th of September, was attacked in West Twenty-sixth-street by two members of a gang known to the Police as the "Tenth-avenue terrors." He was struck on the head, and an attempt was made to rob him of his purse, containing $30. He shouted for the Police, and James Wilson and George Van Polt were captured. Yesterday Recorder Smyth sentenced the prisoners to one year each in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of $150.

LONG ISLAND.

The Democratic Assembly Convention for the Second District of Queens County, held at Jamaica yesterday, succeeded, after a number of ballots and a great deal of bitter wrangling, in nominating George E. Bulmer for the Assembly. Bulmer was defeated last year by B. Valentine Claves, Republican. The nomination is received with much dissatisfaction by the Democrats of Long Island City and Hempstead.

THE TAX LEVY CONFIRMED.

VALUATION OF THE CITY'S REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE—RATE OF TAXATION.

The tax levy for the year 1880 was formally confirmed yesterday by the Board of Aldermen, who held a special meeting for that purpose. The aggregate amount of the assessed valuation of the real and personal estate of the City, as fixed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, is $1,143,765,787 09. The following table shows the assessed valuation by wards:

REAL ESTATE.

Wards.	Amount.	Wards.	Amount.
I	$53,056,596	XIII	$9,742,850
II	23,105,700	XIV	23,493,457
III	23,517,990	XV	51,419,900
IV	12,605,945	XVI	24,000,450
V	38,949,250	XVII	28,706,480
VI	21,518,150	XVIII	69,342,450
VII	15,981,050	XIX	138,544,965
VIII	35,127,442	XX	28,591,150
IX	36,922,570	XXI	76,628,800
X	17,186,240	XXII	71,986,340
XI	15,534,470	XXIII	12,478,300
XII	74,982,530	XXIV	9,453,685
Total			$842,571,690

PERSONAL ESTATE.

Resident	$133,502,710 00
Non-resident	12,089,780 00
Shareholders of banks	55,601,607 09
Total	$201,194,087 09
Grand total	1,143,765,787 09

The amount of taxes levied on this sum is $28,-857,978 90, which is at the rate of $2 53 on the $100. The total valuation of 1879 aggregated $1,094,059,-235, the rate of taxation being 2.58 per cent. The levy for 1880, therefore, shows a decrease of .05 per cent.

BASE-BALL ON THE UNION GROUNDS.

The fourth of a series of championship contests between the Worcester nine and the Metropolitan Club, of this City, was played on the Union Grounds yesterday, and resulted in a tie. The game had to be called before the seventh inning ended on account of darkness setting in. Annexed is a summary of the score as far as the game went:

WORCESTER.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	MET'POLITAN.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Stovey, c. f.	1	2	0	0	0	Brady, 2d b.	2	2	1	1	2
Irwin, s. s.	1	1	2	2	0	Farrell, 1st b.	2	2	5	0	1
Knight, r. f.	0	2	0	0	0	Nelson, s. s.	2	1	0	1	1
Richmond, p.	0	0	0	1	0	Haws, r. f.	2	3	2	0	0
Whitney, 3d b.	1	2	1	0	0	Gross, c.	0	2	7	0	4
Wood, l. f.	2	2	1	0	0	Kennedy, l. f.	2	2	1	0	0
Bennett, 1st b.	2	1	10	0	0	Clinton, c. f.	0	1	1	1	0
Bushong, c.	1	0	4	1	4	Schenck, 3d b.	0	1	1	0	1
Creamer, 2d b.	1	0	0	4	0	Daily, p.	0	1	0	1	3
Total	10	10	18	8	4	Total	10	15	18	4	12

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Worcester	1	4	3	0	2	0—10
Metropolitan	2	0	4	2	0	2—10

Runs earned—Worcester, 3; Metropolitan, 6. First base by errors—Worcester, 3; Metropolitan, 0. Left on bases—Worcester, 5; Metropolitan, 6; Struck out—Worcester, 2; Metropolitan, 4; Bases on called balls—Worcester, 1; Metropolitan, 1. Wild pitches—Daily, 3; Richmond, 0. Two-base hits—Wood, Bennett, Gross, Schenck, and Daily, 1 each; Brady and Knight, 2 each. Three-base hits—Wood, 1. Home runs—Kennedy, 1. Total base hits—Worcester, 16; Metropolitan, 24. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Daily.

This afternoon the same nines will play again on the polo grounds. Play will commence at 3 o'clock sharp.

NEW-JERSEY JUSTICE.

Among the prisoners arraigned in the Hudson County Court of Sessions, New-Jersey, yesterday, for sentence was John Reinfrank, who was convicted of keeping a disorderly house in Hoboken. On the trial of the case it was shown that Reinfrank's place was a resort for young boys, who were provided with facilities for gambling. The complaint against Reinfrank was made by Louis Meyer, a youth who had been a frequenter of the saloon. He had spent and gambled all his money there, and finally pawned his watch there, Reinfrank giving him $8 on it. When Meyer desired to redeem the watch, Reinfrank refused to return it to him for less than $20. Shortly afterward Meyer forged an order on a tailor for a suit of clothes, and was arrested, convicted, and sentenced to State Prison for two years and a half. Attributing his downfall to Reinfrank, Meyer made a complaint against him. In sentencing the prisoner, Judge Garretson said that he had been convicted of keeping his saloon open on Sunday and allowing young boys to gamble there, and the court proposed to make an example of him. The prisoner was then sentenced to one year at hard labor in State Prison. The prisoner broke completely down and burst into tears.

MRS. E. D. CLARK'S SERVANT.

Mrs. Erasmus D. Clark, of No. 244 Sixth-avenue, had a novel experience with a servant girl yesterday. Margaret McGowan was hired by Mrs. Clark from an intelligence office on Thursday evening. She came to the house about 10 o'clock, and soon after went to bed. When Mrs. Clark went into the kitchen, yesterday morning, she found the girl in the "tantrums." She ordered Mrs. Clark to get her her breakfast and make her a cup of tea, and to "make it strong." Mrs. Clark naturally objected to such treatment at the hands of a servant, and told her so. The girl thereupon informed Mrs. Clark that she "was no good, and had better leave the house." She actually drove Mrs. Clark and her daughter, who had come to her assistance, into the street, and they were afraid to return until they had secured the protection of an officer, who arrested the excited servant girl. Justice Smith, before whom the girl was arraigned, fined her $10, and in default of payment committed her to prison for 10 days to cool the ardor of her feelings.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

Made from Grape Cream Tartar. No other preparation makes such light, flaky hot breads, or luxurious pastry.

The rich cooking flavors, Royal Vanilla and Lemon, surpass all others in aroma, taste, and strength.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New-York.

LITTLE ANNIE is the daughter of one of our most prominent citizens. Yesterday she told us, in her way, what a good medicine DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP was, as it had cured her of a very severe cold.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship City of Richmond, for Liverpool.—Mrs. E. Johnson, Miss Mary D. Hodgskin, Master T. Elliott Hodgskin, the Rev. George A. Wilder, Mrs. Wilder, the Rev. E. H. Richards, Mrs. Richards, Miss L. A. Day, Miss Susan Tyler, George M. Crane, Albert Silsenthal, Miss Gorman, Miss Carrie Gorman, A. C. Hertz, Mrs. Hertz, Master Albert Hertz, James Reid, Capt. John Samuel, James H. Riley, H. Hodgman, Thomas Tuhigg, Miss E. Frances Hopkins, Mrs. Eliza L. Hopkins, D'Oyly Carte, William Lampson, T. Glover, Col. Shaw, David Ward, Thomas Bell, William Grace, Thomas Osborn, G. Fred Moody, Arthur T. Webb, J. Kleinwort, A. T. Soule and party, R. G. Saville, W. J. Smith, Rev. J. Lockington Bates, Mrs. Bates, Rev. Dr. John Edmund Cox, Mrs. Turner, Mrs. Davis and son, Miss Fanny Bourne, T. H. Calendine, Richard Burke, J. Palacios, Thomas Gorman, Edmund De Buck, E. T. Beddall.

In steam-ship Devonia, for Glasgow.—Andrew Mitchell, the Rev. Dr. James Wardrop, the Rev. J. J. McRae, Dr. Wallace, H. Smith, the Rev. A. F. Buscarlet, the Rev. Robert Howie, Dr. Goold, Dr. James McNee, the Rev. George Robson, Dr. George Smith, Prof. Robert Flint, James Martin, Jr., James Smith, William Galt, James H. Balmain, Andrew McFarland, Louis L. Wyatt, Daniel Hamilton, Miss Jeannie Becket, Mrs. M. McKay, Miss McKay, Mrs. Beatrice Breckenridge, Miss Isabel Breckenridge, Mrs. M. A. Rockwood, Miss E. L. Upton, Mrs. J. P. Helley, Miss J. A. Palmer, the Rev. A. U. Crumb, Mrs. Crumb, the Rev. John Henrose, Mrs. Henrose, Miss Elizabeth Livermore, E. A. Stuart Gray, Mrs. Gray, Miss Wallis, Miss J. Flint, Frederick O. Tucker, Mrs. Abbie A. Tucker, James Lyon, George Scott, George W. Back.

In steam-ship Elbe, for Bremen.—Commander W. W. Williams and four children, Mrs. W. L. Pretsch, ner, Mrs. Ellen Bowdlear Read, Carl Eugene Thyssen, Mrs. E. M. Neill, Miss Anna Neill, William Braun, A. Esterle, H. D. V. Pratt, Jr., Heinrich Timmerman, Mrs. Adele Pfenninger, Miss Julie Ellenbogen, Rudolph Hauff, Paul Huth, Louis F. Boyes, Miss Ida Wertheim, Carl Stoll, Samuel Beck, Mrs. Beck, Masters William and Arthur Beck, Miss Elizabeth Beck, Miss L. S. Bishop, Robert Thomas, Mrs. Thomas and child, the Rev. Mr. Uhling, Richard Mohr.

In steam-ship Erin, for Liverpool.—D. R. Hawley, Mrs. Hawley, August Guistay, John Floris, Robert P. Glascott, Mr. and Mrs. Saunders, Mr. Saunders, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Bain, the Rev. Frederick Evans, Frederick Evans, Jr., Alfred Evans, Frank Evans, Miss Hallett.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Neckar, from Bremen.—Miss Louise Wiebe, J. Rachen, C. A. Messing and daughter, Mrs. D. Stein and son, Mrs. Georgina E. English, Warder G. English, F. W. Wolff, Gustav Pass, A. B. Mattlage, Mrs. Kunigunde Mattlage, Miss Anna Sterling, Fritz Schwietering, Miss Anna Schwietering, Mr. Prior, William Toel, Mrs. Marie Toel, Miss Florence Toel, Eduard Ruhl, Mrs. Mary Ruhl and child, Miss Anna Fries, Franciscus Kaufmann, Mr. Franklin, Mr. and Mrs. Latham, Mr. Bonnet, Gabriel Marc, Miss Marie Bock, Mrs. Dorothea Schackel and child, Mrs. Minna Angermann, Miss Maria Angermann, Mrs. Eleonore Homeyer, Hermann Enslin, Mrs. Caroline Enslin and children, Christoph Wagner, Frederik Reiss, Mrs. Elise Reiss and daughter, Mrs. Emilie Rosenthal, August Eggler, Max Knittel, Mrs. Mathilde Rosenfeld and children, Miss Elise Wurm, Mrs. Catharine Tardter, Miss Minna Hartjen, Misses Marie and Dorothea Kehlbeck, Miss Sophie Poppe, Fritz Otte, Mrs. D. Gost and son, F. and H. Watermann, Miss Minnie Breden, Miss D. Hahn, Mrs. Henriette Kohlenhof and son, J. H. Luden, Mrs. Maria Luden and child, D. C. Oldenburg, Mrs. Betty Oldenburg, Miss Engelbach, Hermann Bruning, Mrs. H. Keidel, Mrs. Maria Kauwerts and son, Mrs. W. Lang and son, Mrs. Mathilde Hayden and son, Miss Marie Busse, Carl Witting, Miss H. Feldhausen, Mrs. Gesine Kaltenberg, Mrs. Catharine Nuding, Mrs. Sophie Westermeyer, Mrs. Friedke Schumke and children, Mrs. Franziska Keller and son, Mrs. Adolphine Schafer, Miss Mete Behnken, David Van Cleef, Mrs. Christine Rau and children, Ludwig Altsbach, Frederik Ruepling, Mrs. Margaret Ruepling, Fritz Ruepling, Mrs. B. Harwig, Miss E. Kronsberg, Friedrich Kronsberg, Leopold Bernheim, Miss Poppi Bernheim, Miss Sara Cohn, Miss Anna Strub.

In steam-ship Silesia, from Hamburg.—Julie Busch, Minna Cohn, John Panger, Rosette Loeser and family, Dorothea Amburger, Max Hess, Herman Bruning, Agnes Plath and family, Maria Geise, Anna Weil, A. F. Schoiber, Maria Stumpf, Dorothea Eisenhardt, Therese Krause and family, Gustav Werner, J. Kundenck, F. Stahl and son, Miss Bohnekamp, Paul Seidenberg, J. Diedrich, Ernst Rieken, H. Fett, Oscar Riddelkamp, A. Hausaman, Peter Metnecke, Dorothea Sturs, Michael Hoffer, Ignatz Nagel, Maria Kortmann, J. S. Linden, Carl Becker, Edward Stern, Bertha Mack and daughters, Franz Hoffmann, W. Haacke, Louis Goldberg and family, the Rev. F. A. Reinhardt, Edward Syberg-Petersen and family.

In steam-ship City of Dallas, from Jacksonville.—P. McQuaid, Mrs. C. Dutcher, Samuel Brown, H. P. Leal, F. M. Hutchinson, Carl Neubauer, Mrs. Patrick Welsh, John C. Merrill, E. S. Wheeler.

In steam-ship Gate City, from Savannah.—Capt. Fitzgerald, Dr. W. S. Lawton, James H. Furber, Miss Lizzie Harris, A. McD. Bond, Mrs. Annie Dooly.

WESTERN UNION TIME BALL.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 8.—The Western Union time ball was to-day dropped correctly.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:08 | Sun sets.....5:30 | Moon sets...9:30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

P. M. ... A. M. ... A. M.

Sandy Hook 11:11 | Gov. Island 12:00 | Hell Gate...1:23

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK............FRIDAY, OCT. 8.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Richmond, Stevens, West Point, Va., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; State of Alabama, (Br.,) Wyllie, Glasgow, Austin Baldwin & Co.; Erin, (Br.,) Andrews, Liverpool, F. W. J. Hurst; Elysia, (Br.,) Harris, London, Henderson Bros.; Devonia, (Br.,) Young, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Triplet, Davis, Wilmington, Del., Abiel Abbott; City of Richmond, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool, via Queenstown, John G. Dale; Suppicich, (Br.,) Pinkham, Newcastle, Bowring & Archibald; Josephine Thomson, Moore, Baltimore, J. S. Krems; Zeeland, (Belg.,) Weger, Antwerp, Peter Wright & Sons; Cortes, Bennett, Halifax and St. John, Clark & Seaman.

Ship John T. Berry, Jordan, Havre, Snow & Burgess.

Barks Premier McKenzie, (Br.,) Elder, Bilbao, Scammell Bros.; Illie, Dyer, Passages, Simpson, Clark & Co.; Tridente, (Norw.,) Jacobsen, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; G. S. Penry, (Br.,) Foster, Hamburg, J. W. Parker & Co.; Hector, (Br.,) Neudusen, Gibara, Hatton, Watson & Co.; Korasand, (Br.,) Sprague, Hamburg, P. I. Nevius & Son; Antoinette Costa, (Br.,) Cork for orders, Benham, Pickering & Co.; Dinga D., (Aust.,) Baccarich, Cork for orders, Slocovich & Co.; C. B. Hazeltine, Gilkey, Havre, R. P. Buck & Co.; Giuseppina, (Ital.,) Pondillo, Marseilles, Funch, Edye & Co.; Charlotte Young, (Br.,) Crooks, Hoyle for orders, William H. Thompson & Co.; Hypatia, (Norw.,) Isaksen, Antwerp, Benham, Pickering & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Arden, (Br.,) Elden, Maracaibo Sept. 24 and Cape Haytien 28th, with coffee, &c., to Pim, Forwood & Co.

Steam-ship Burswell, (Br.,) Wallace, Newport, via Delaware Breakwater, in ballast to Seager Bros.

Steam-ship Felicia, (Ger.,) Muller, Laguayra Sept. 23, Porto Cabello 25th, and Curacoa 28th, with mdse. and passengers to Dallett, Boulton & Co.

Steam-ship Rheubina, (Br.,) Gamon, Cardiff Sept. 25, with mdse. and passengers to George F. Bulley.

Steam-ship Silesia, (Ger.,) Ludwig, Hamburg Sept. 26, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Steam-ship Neckar, (Ger.,) Willigerod, Bremen Sept. 26, via Southampton 28th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steam-ship Tycho Brahe, (Belg.,) Miller, Santos Sept. 5 and Rio Janeiro 15th, with coffee, &c., to Busk & Jevons.

Steam-ship Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Lucas, Rotterdam Sept. 15, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co.

Steam-ship City of Dallas, Risk, Fernandina, Fla., Brunswick, Ga., and Port Royal, S. C., with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Gate City, Daggett, Savannah 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to George Yonge.

Ship Gloaming, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Dinsmore, Hamburg 33 ds., in ballast to J. F. Whitney & Co. Anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark Arklow, (of St. John, N. B.,) Robertson, Havre 43 ds., via Delaware Breakwater, in ballast to J. W. Parker & Co.

Bark Onyx, (of Sunderland,) Simpson, Aberdeen 51 ds., via Delaware Breakwater, in ballast to J. E. Tuck er & Co.

Bark Freeda A. Willey, (new,) Willey, of and from Thomaston, in ballast to Snow & Burgess.

Brig Morning Light, (of New-Haven,) Dill, Demerara 19 ds., with sugar to L. W. & P. Armstrong.

Brig Garnet, (of New-Haven,) Easton, St. Pierre 21 ds., with sugar to D. Trowbridge & Co.

Brig Maria, (Dutch,) Poots, St. Martins 19 ds., with salt to H. A. Vatable & Son.

Brig Mary, Weagle, St. Jago 20 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to master.

WIND—Sunset at Sandy Hook, light, S.E.; at City Island, light, S.W.; clear.

SAILED.

United States training-ship Minnesota, for Hampton Roads; steam-ships Scandinavia, for Barrow; Grecian, for Leith; British Empire, for Havana; Richmond, for West Point, Va.; Albemarle, for Norfolk; ship Terpsichore, for Antwerp; barks Alida and Tilda, for Christiansand; Lifjeld, for Rotterdam; Independence, for Hamburg; Athena, for Antwerp; Subra and G. Boschetto, for Queenstown; Aracan, for Belfast; brig Pearl, for Port Spain.

Also, via Long Island Sound, barks Florence L., for Queenstown; Boany Doon, for Cadiz; G. C. Van Horn, for Windsor, N. S.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bark Emma Payzant, (Br.,) Dexter, from Grimsby, which arr. Oct. 7 and anchored in Gravesend Bay, came up to the City 8th.

SPOKEN.

Oct. 4, lat. 32 37, lon. 74 30, bark Dorothy, from Pensacola, for Liverpool.

Oct. 4, 30 miles S.E. of Absecom, brig Ether, Foster, from Baltimore, for Halifax.

Sept. 30, lat. 49 02, lon. 27 34, ship [Charles Luling] (Ger.,) hence for London.

Same day, lat. 50, lon. 27 54, bark Mecamoel (Ital.,) from Baltimore, for St. Malo.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Sld. 6th inst., Kennard, Mathias, the latter for Baltimore; Friede Oscar; 7th inst., Advice, the latter for New-Orleans; Emmore, for San Francisco; Joseph Baker, for Philadelphia; Kong Sverre, Capt. Olsen, for Fernandina; 5th inst., Alert, Otto, the latter for Philadelphia; I. Sargent, Inga, Capt. Cornelissen, the latter for Beaufort; Kate Burrill, for Delaware Breakwater; Matteo Prenudo, Ne Plus Ultra, Nina, Capt. Nicholson, the latter for South-west Pass.

Arr. 29th ult., Odoardo Virgilio; 3d inst., Altai, Regent; 4th inst., Emilia E., Papa Erasmo; 5th inst., Caterina Pietra, Famiglia S., Mary Wiggins, Ungdomsvenner; 6th inst., J. H. Masters, Negrinola, Nova Saghnild; 7th inst., Antoinette; C. F. Funch, Sid. D. Brookman, Winnefred.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 8.—The White Star Line steam-ship Baltic, Capt. Parsell, from New-York Sept. 30, arr. here at 9:30 o'clock this morning on her way to Liverpool.

The White Star Line steam-ship Britannic, Capt. Perry, sld. hence for New-York at 5 o'clock this evening.

The steam-ships Illyrian, (Br.,) Capt. Edwards, from Boston Sept. 25, and the Pedro, (Span.,) Capt. Barenes, from Baltimore Sept. 12, have arr. at Liverpool.

The steam-ship Winthorpe, (Br.,) Capt. Keen, from Baltimore Sept. 10, via North Sydney, C. B., the 15th, has arr. at Rochefort.

GLASGOW, Oct. 8.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Bolivia, Capt. Small, from New-York Sept. 25, and the steam-ships Effective, (Br.,) Capt. Cumming, from Montreal Sept. 15, and the Titania, (Br.,) Capt. Slater, from Montreal, have arr.

MOVILLE, Oct. 8.—The Allan Line steam-ship Buenos Ayrean, Capt. McLean, from Montreal Sept. 23 and Quebec 24th, has arr. here on her way to Glasgow.

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 8.—The North German Lloyd steam-ship Mosel, Capt. Neynaber, from New-York Sept. 28, has arr. here on her way to Bremen.

Silver Opening.

GORHAM MFG. CO.,

SILVERSMITHS,

(OF PROVIDENCE,)

are exhibiting an entirely new line of Solid Silver Ware, carefully prepared during the past eight months, to meet the wants of their City patrons, including many specimen pieces of a high order of manufacture. In this assortment will be found examples of INDIAN, JAPANESQUE, and TURKISH, and a great variety of the OLD ENGLISH in Repousse and Engraved patterns. During the exhibition these goods will not be delivered, as there are few duplicates, most of the pieces being handwrought, but pieces may now be selected for delivery at the close of the exhibition. This collection will be found in their Art Room.

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Remarkably Low Prices.

All-Wool Imported Camel's Hair,

46 Inches Wide, 50 Cents per Yard.

About 40 Pieces of last Winter's Stock of Mixed Goods,

46 Inches Wide, 50 Cents per Yard.

(Former price, $1 50, $1 75, and $2 per yard.)

MANY OF THE ABOVE GOODS WILL BE CUT IN LENGTHS AND MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

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Fall Overcoats

Fall Suits

DEVLIN & CO.

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